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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1864. { NO. 39.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $3.

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☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Spring Term, 1864.

Robert G. Wadsworth }
vs. } In Equity.
Executor. }

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Court in this cause made at Spring Term 1864, I will expose to sale, at public auction, in the Town of Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1864, the tracts of land set forth in the petition, viz: One tract on the East side of Burgaw Creek, bounded on the South by the lands of Jere. Hand; on the South and East by the lands of Wm. B. Player, and on the West by the lands formerly belonging to Jesse J. Cooley. Said tract containing, by estimation, four hundred and fifty (450) acres.

Also, one other tract in Topsail Sound District, in said county, adjoining the lands of John A. Sanders, I. T. Alderman and others. Said tract, by estimation, five hundred and fifty (550) acres.

Terms—Credit of twelve months with approved security.

A. M. WADDELL, C. & M. E.
July 26th 38-tc

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1864.

Christopher D. Hill, }
vs. } Petition for Partition
Ann [illegible] wife, &c. } of Lands.
David Wright, Jr. }

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this cause, Lillie Moore and wife Ann Moore and David Wright, Jr., reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin county, and also in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and requiring them to appear at the next term of this Court, to answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
July 9, 1864. 37-6t

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

WILL be sold to the lowest bidder at Long Creek, on Friday, the 29th inst., the repairing of the bridge above mentioned.

JAMES GARRISON,
JOHN JONES,
W. I. CONNAHL, } Committee.
Brunswick Co., June 9th, 1864. 38-2*

WILKINSON & CO.

BANKERS AND MARKET BROKERS,
No. 25 Broad Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Buy and sell Confederate and State Notes, Gold and Silver.

Drafts on London for Sale.

233 6t—88-26.

HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, N. C., March 30, 1864.

It has been reported that traitors in our midst have been in the habit of communicating information to the enemy through our lines on the White Oak River and creeks. The crossing of these lines except by permission from these Headquarters is hereby prohibited. Officers in charge of posts of this command will arrest all persons attempting to pass these Headquarters and all persons infringing this order.

By Command of Maj. General Whiting:
JAMES R. HILL,
Maj. & A. A. General.
Apl. 2—28 tf

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 16, 1864.

ANDREW JOHNSON.—It seems that these people are to be nominated by the Black Republican convention which recently assembled in the city of Baltimore. Of course neither we nor any reader of ours can have any confidence in or regard for such men. The fact is that they belong to one nationality, and we to another—We read of their movements as we would read of the movements of the French people, should the French people become our enemies, and at the same time turn traitors. LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON are aliens to us—both Johnsons is a native of Wake County in this State, and has been, and for ought we know now is the great example of Mr. W. W. HOLDEN, the candidate for Governor of this State in opposition to Governor VANCE.

We are no enthusiasts in reference to the latter gentleman, but when the choice is between Gov. VANCE and Mr. HOLDEN a man who has meddled himself, as far as he could, after ANDREW JOHNSON, and is ready to go the full length, of course we can hardly pause even for a moment. We must go for Governor VANCE as a choice of evils, if for nothing else.

RECEIVED.—It give us pleasure to state that the Bank of Cape Fear, containing a large amount of Confederate bonds, advertised in handbill form on yesterday morning, as having been stolen the night previous, was recovered yesterday afternoon. None of the bonds or other property had been removed.

The Tax Laws Amended.

The following is the substance of the bill amending the tax laws of the Confederate States, passed by Congress, and submitted to the President for his approval on the 19th of June, 1864:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That Sections 2d and 3d sections of the act to levy additional taxes, &c., approved 17th Feb., 1864, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

1. That in addition to the taxes levied by the tax act approved 24th April, 1863, there shall be levied from 17th Feb., 1864, and collected taxes as follows:

1. Upon the value of all property, real, personal and mixed of every kind and description, not hereinafter exempted, collected at a different rate, five per cent. Provided, that from the tax on the value of property, employed in agriculture, shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind levied therefrom, [during the same year,] and received under the law imposing it, and delivered to the Government, [whether delivered during the year, or under the agreement based upon the latter clause of the act of April 24th, 1863, as aforesaid, etc.] provided that no credit shall be allowed beyond five per cent.

II. That the property taxed under this section shall be valued at the highest market value of the same between the 1st day of January, 1863, and the 1st day of January, 1864, except in cases where land, slaves, cotton or tobacco have been purchased since the 1st day of January, 1863, in which case the said land, slaves, cotton and tobacco so purchased shall be assessed at the price actually paid for the same by the owner; [provided that land purchased by refugees and held and occupied by them for their own use and residence shall be assessed according to its market value in the year 1860.]

2. The second section of the tax act, approved 17th Feb., 1864, is repealed and in lieu thereof it is declared that all the property and assets of corporations, associations, and joint stock companies of every description, whether incorporated or not, shall be assessed and taxed in the same manner and to the same extent as the property of individuals, the tax on such property and assets to be assessed against and paid by such corporations, associations and joint stock companies; provided that no bank or banking company shall be liable to pay a tax upon deposits of money to the credit of and subject to the checks of others; provided further, that the stock, shares, or interests representing property or assets in corporations, or joint stock companies or associations, shall not be assessed or taxed, and provided further, that all property within the enemy's lines be, and the same is hereby exempted from all taxation, so long as it remains in the enemy's lines.

3. The 1st paragraph of the 3d section of the act of February 17th is amended and re-enacted so as to read:

Upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver in bullion, money held abroad, or bills of exchange drawn to create funds, and securities payable in foreign countries, five per cent to be paid in specie [or Confederate notes at their value as compared with specie at the time the tax is payable—the relative value of specie and Confederate Treasury notes for the purpose of payment under this act to be fixed by regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Taxes, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

4. This section exempts from taxation income property and money, except Confederate Treasury notes of charitable institutions, and volunteer navy companies, except income of latter. It also defines what shall constitute failure to make one returns of income or profits taxed under any law of Congress.

5. This act shall not be so construed as to subject to taxation corn, bacon, and other agricultural products which were produced in the year 1863, and in the possession of the producer on the 17th February, 1864, and necessary for the support of himself and family during the present year, and from or on which taxes in kind had been deducted and delivered or paid.

6. This section levies an additional tax of *thirty per cent* upon the amount of all profits made by selling the articles mentioned in paragraphs one and two of section four of the said act of February 17th, '64, between the said date and 1st July next. The articles of merchandise referred to are spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarn, wool, woolens, cotton or mixed cloths, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel and nails.

7. All Treasury notes of the old issue of the denomination of five dollars not exchanged for new issue prior to the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may remain outstanding on that day, are to be taxed one hundred per cent.

8. This section regulates the collection of the advalorem tax on income derived from property and prescribes the deduction to be made in the assessment of income derived from manufacturing or mining.

9. This section provides that all citizens of any one of the Confederate States temporarily residing in another State, shall be liable to be assessed and taxed in the State or district in which he may temporarily reside, and it shall be the duty of all such who have not heretofore made return of their taxable property to the District Assessor where they may temporarily reside, within thirty days of the passage of this act, to make such return, and any one liable to be assessed and taxed as aforesaid who shall fail or refuse within the said period of thirty days to make such return shall be liable to all the pains and penalties imposed by the laws of the Confederate States in such case.

[The clauses between brackets indicate the amendments to these sections in which they occur.]

For the Journal.

HEADQ'RS 20TH REG'T. N. C. T.,
In the Field Near Richmond,
June 8th, 1864.

MESSRS. Editors: I send you a list of the casualties of this Regiment from the 6th of May, which you will please publish for the information of their friends at home:

Field and staff—Killed: Maj John S. Brooks.
Wounded: Adjt E S Moore, in leg.
Co. A—Killed: Alex Earnhart. G W Turner, Alfred Single. John Turner, C C Townsend.
Wounded: Lt J D Irving; Sergts R L Weddirgton. J F Williford; Corpl S A Weddington; Privates B F Blackwelder, Henry Faggot, J W Cook, J M Goodman, O P Monk, Albert Whiserhunt, W M Weddington.
Missing: Lt A M Wilhoinn; Privates A E Walker, L H Alexander, P A Faggot, J A Mundays.
Company B—Killed: Frank Wisenhiemer.
Wounded: Privates H M Goodman, F M Bradley, J P Culp, H S Petery, J R Bradford, J L Fulham, W H H Baugle, M O Spears, H S Stricklands.
Missing: John Sellars. Wounded: W F Murph, J C Blackwelder G F Barnhart, S C Fulham.
Co C—Killed: Lt G H Watson.
Wounded: Isaiah Hinson, slight; Corpl G W Stepps, in thigh, severely; W J Griffin, breast, severely.
Missing: Sergt C Bowen, W H Daniel, J H May, W C Hammons, R M Godwin.
Company D—Wounded: Capt J F Ireland, in leg, slight; Frank Spivey, in leg, slight; Samuel Reaves, Kenan Wright.
Missing: F D Bryan, W B Carter, W H Gerrill, E Mc Pherson, C McPherson, Dalmore Nealey, Lewis Nealey, G J Norris, Sergt Manuel Wright.
Company E—Wounded: David Blaylock, mortally, since died; Henry Byrd, mortally, since died; Sergt J H Baker, in thigh, slight; Sergt E F Hicks, bruised by a shell in hip; Wm Barfield, severely in hand; J M Berry, in head, slight; W H Lambert, in thigh, severely; J S Killett, severely in arm; G W Wallace, severely in leg.
Missing: E J Cherry, G W Jernigan, W D Winders,
Company F—Killed: W J Cotton.
Wounded: E T Carr, Mortally; J H Sikes, severely in jaw and neck; A M Fisher, severely in thigh and captured; W R Highsmith, slightly in finger; W R Faircloths, slightly in thigh and heel.
Missing: J K Ezzell, J B Herring
Company G—Wounded: George Hays, severely in both arms; S F Reynolds, slightly in hand; H M Cumbee, slight in hand; J H White, very slight.
Missing: Sergt Ellis Russ, W P Gore, Corpl S B Clemons, Corpl S H Hickman. Moses Simmons, W H Raymond, A C Lewis, J F Cumber, D M Williams, A K Hewitt, Wm Gore.
Company H—Wounded: Capt C B Monk, mortally since died; Lt James Ingram, slightly in arm and side; Owen Hargrove, flesh wound in side; Festus Bzzell, in arm, slight; J J Cox, in hand, slight; Abel Bass, slight in thigh; J H Benton in head; Robert Baggott, severe in arm, captured; J B Hood, in face.
Missing: Josiah Smith, J R Lassiter, J W Stricklan, Willis Baggett, Albert Hargrove, L M Jernigan C A Jernigan, J H B Hill, Sampson Holder, R G Hawley.
Company I—Killed: Sergt B A Brown.
Wounded: Capt D J Devane, severely in arm; Corporal Owen Smith, Mathew Hall, Alber Hall, Dempsy Jackson, Joab Padget, Newbern Tew.
Missing: C H Hall, L H Carroll.
Company K—Wounded: J C Fields, Stephen Elkins.
Missing: G W Babsom, Ashley Bradshaw, A E Fisher, D G Fields, M D Ward.

RECAPITULATION.

Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Killed,.....3	11
Wounded,.....5	56
Missing,.....1	56
Total.	132

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
W. H. HUGGINS,
Acting Adjutant.

Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Confederate and Greensboro' Patriot will please copy.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

The following paper was adopted by the House of Representatives in the night session of Friday. As a calm and elevated, but vigorous presentation of the facts which explain our connection with the pending war—as a frank but manly declaration of our desire for peace, and our readiness to conclude it—as a valiant, but unboastful declaration of our ability to maintain the war, if the enemy shall prove unwilling for peace—and as an expression of our resolute determination to die rather than be conquered, and of our humble reliance on the continued favor of Heaven—this manifesto of Congress cannot be without a marked effect.—Inspired by a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, and acknowledging a responsibility to the sentiment of humanity and justice, and an obligation to pay due regard to the peace of the world and the interests of commerce, the declaration of Congress will everywhere appeal to kindred ideas, and, it is to be hoped, will tend to secure a becoming response. At least the world shall know, and history shall record, that if other nations are delinquent in their duties to us, we have done no harm to them; and that if humanity is outraged, and the peace of the world broken in the very blaze of civilization, and in the presence of timid or listless nations, the people of the Confederate States are innocent. It is not improper to add that the manifesto is the production of the Hon. WM. C. RIVES, of Virginia. As the unamended utterance of one of his reputation, position, and distinguished public service, it will possess additional weight and value from the authority of his name:

Joint resolution declaring the dispositions, principles and purposes of the Confederate States in relation to the existing war with the United States.

Whereas, it is due to the great cause of humanity and civilization, and especially to the heroic sacrifices of their gallant army in the field, that no means, consistent with a proper self-respect and the approved usages of nations, should be omitted by the Confederate States to enlighten the public opinion of the world with regard to the true character of the struggle in which they are engaged, and the dispositions, principles and purposes by which they are actuated; therefore,

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the following manifesto be issued in their name and by their authority, and that the President be requested to cause copies thereof to be transmitted to our commissioners abroad to the end that the same may be laid before foreign Governments.

MANIFESTO OF THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA RELATIVE TO THE EXISTING WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, acknowledging their responsibility to the opinion of the civilized world, to the great law of Christian philanthropy, and to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, for the part they have been compelled to bear in the sad spectacle of war and carnage which this continent has, for the last three years, exhibited to the eyes of afflicted humanity, deems the present a fitting occasion to declare the principles, the sentiments and the purposes by which they have been and are still actuated.

They have ever deeply deplored the necessity which constrained them to take up arms in defence of their rights and of the free institutions derived from their ancestors; and there is nothing they more ardently desire than peace, whensoever their enemy, by ceasing from the unhallowed war waged upon them, shall permit them to enjoy in peace the sheltering protection of those hereditary rights and of those cherished institutions. The series of successes with which it has pleased Almighty God, in so signal a manner, to bless our arms on almost every point of our invaded borders since the opening of the present campaign, enables us to profess this desire of peace in the interests of civilization and humanity, without danger of having our motives misrepresented, or of the declaration being ascribed to any unmanly sentiment or any distrust of our ability fully to maintain our cause. The repeated and disastrous checks, foreshadowing ultimate discomfiture, which their gigantic army, directed against the capital of the Confederacy, has already met with, are but a continuation of the same providential success for us. We do not refer to these successes in any spirit of vain boasting, but in humble acknowledgement of that Almighty protection which has vouchsafed and granted them.

The world must now see that eight millions of people, inhabiting so extensive a territory, with such varied resources and such numerous facilities for defence as the benignant bounty of nature has bestowed upon us, and animated with one spirit to encounter every privation and sacrifice of ease, of health, of property, of life itself, rather than be degraded from the condition of free and independent States into which they were born, can never be conquered. Will not our adversaries themselves begin to feel that humanity has bled long enough; that tears and blood and treasure enough have been expended in a bootless undertaking, covering their own land, no less than ours, with a pall of mourning, and exposing them far more than ourselves to the catastrophe of financial exhaustion and bankruptcy, not to speak of the loss of their liberties by the despotism engendered in an aggressive warfare upon the liberties of another and kindred people? Will they be willing, by a longer perseverance in a wanton and hopeless contest, to make this continent, which they so long boasted to be the chosen abode of liberty and self-government, of peace and a higher civilization, the theatre of the most causeless and prodigal effusion of blood which the world has ever seen, of a virtual relapse into the barbarism of the ruder ages, and of the destruction of constitutional freedom by the lawlessness of usurped power?

These are questions which our adversaries will decide for themselves. We desire to stand acquitted before the tribunal of the world, as well as in the eyes of omniscient justice of any responsibility for the origin or prolongation of a war as contrary to the spirit of the age as to the traditions and acknowledged maxims of the political system of America.

On this continent, whatever opinions may have prevailed elsewhere, it has ever been held and acknowledged by all parties that government, to be lawful, must be founded on the consent of the governed. We were forced to dissolve our federal connection with our former associates by their aggressions on the fundamental principles of our compact of union with them; and in doing so, we exercised a right consecrated in the great charter of American liberty—the right of a free people, when a government proves destructive of the ends for which it was established, to recur to original principles and to institute new guards for their security.—The separate independence of the States, as sovereign and co-equal members of the Federal Union, had never been surrendered; and the pretension of applying to independent communities, so constituted and organized, the ordinary rules for coercing and reducing rebellious subjects to obedience, was a solecism in terms, as well as an outrage on the principles of public law.

The war made upon the Confedtrate States was, therefore, wholly one of aggression. On our side it has been strictly defensive. Born freemen, and the descendants of a gallant ancestry, we had no option but to stand up in defence of our invaded firesides, of our desecrated altars, of our violated liberties and birthright, and of the prescriptive institutions which guard and protect them. We have not interfered, nor do we wish, in any manner whatever, to interfere with the internal peace and prosperity of the States arrayed in hostility against us, or with the freest development of their destinies in any form of action or line of policy they may think proper to adopt for themselves. All we ask is a like immunity for ourselves, and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all the parties to the social compact.

Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing and are still willing to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of peace, of equity, and manly frankness. Strong in the persuasion of the justice of our cause, in the gallant devotion of our citizen-soldiers, and of the whole body of our people, and above all in the gracious protection of Heaven, we are not afraid to avow a sincere desire for peace on terms consistent with the honor and the permanent security of our rights, and an earnest aspiration to see the world once more restored to the beneficent pursuits of industry and of mutual intercourse and exchanges, so essential to its well-being, and which have been so gravely interrupted by the existence of this unnatural war in America.

But if our adversaries, or those whom they have placed in authority, deaf to the voice of reason and justice, steeled against the dictates of both prudence and humanity by a presumptuous and delusive confidence in their own numbers, or those of their black and foreign mercenaries, shall determine upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so ruinous to themselves and so injurious to the interests and repose of mankind.

For ourselves, we have no fear of the result. The wildest picture ever drawn of a disordered imagination comes short of the extravagance which could dream of the conquest of eight millions of people, resolved with one mind "to die freemen rather than live slaves," and forewarned by the savage and exterminating spirit in which this war has been waged upon them, and by the mad avowals of its patrons and supporters, of the worse than Egyptian bondage that awaits them in the event of their subjugation.

With these declarations of our dispositions our principles, and our purposes, we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrements of Heaven.

Things in General.

The great object of all the Yankee raids, at this particular crisis, is three fold. First, they hope to starve eight millions of people into submission, as intimated by Seward in his letter of instruction to his Minister at Copenhagen. Secondly, they hope to starve the population of Richmond into the humor for hailing them as delivers. Lastly and principally, they hope to starve Lee's army, and thereby force him to abandon his position. These are hopeful projects, it must be confessed, and well worthy of the brain that conceived them. The only fault with them is that they are altogether inoperative. These raids may cause a vast deal of private distress; in some instances they have already ruined individuals. But instead of making any man more desirous of peace, they only excite the spirit of vengeance, and stimulate to continued exertion. They make the Yankee name more hated than it was even before the war, and that is the very spirit which we are glad to see excited. They teach the people that war, everlasting war is preferable to submission or even to compromise. As to their effect upon Gen. Lee's operations they will have none whatever. They will not gain Grant an inch of ground or a single advantage.—Lee has him by the throat, and he will not release him, let him plunge and kick as he may.

In the meantime the truth begins to leak out at the North. The Times, for whatsoever purpose it is not material, so far as we are concerned, has told the truth, in a modified form at least. It has revealed the fact, so carefully concealed by Stanton, that Grant was badly beaten on the morning of the 3d of June, and although the Herald came instantly to the rescue, it was too late. Grant was not nominated at Baltimore, and Lincoln was. Gold went up to 194½, and Grant stock came down to zero with a run. For our own part we are glad to hear that Lincoln has received the nomination. When some enterprising partisan officer of the Revolution proposed to carry off Sir William Howe from the midst of his army, Washington put his veto upon it at once. He had no doubt that it was feasible; but Howe had conducted the war as stupidly as it was possible for any man to conduct it, and any change whatever could not but be for the British interest.—Let him stay, for fear of a successor who might not be quite such an imbecile. So we say of Old Abe. It would be impossible to find another such ass in the United States, and therefore we say let him stay.—*We*, at least of the Confederacy, ought to be satisfied with him, for he has conducted the war exactly as we ought to wish it to be conducted. He has confirmed those that were wavering, heated red hot those who were luke warm; made those zealous who were careless, converted cold indifference into furious passion, and calculating neutrality into burning patriotism. As for the military operations conceived and executed under his auspices, surely we have no right to complain. No service ever had so many blundering officers, and no campaigns were ever conducted with greater stupidity. For these reasons we are decidedly in favor of Old Abe, and if we could command a million of votes in Yankeedom he should have them all. He has made the South the most united people that ever went forth to battle with an invader; and for that he deserves the lively gratitude of every Southern man. If anything could add to the obligations under which we lie to the Baltimore Convention, it would be found in the nomination of Andrew Johnson; the man of all others most detested in the South, and the most likely to keep together the parties already united in one solid mass for the prosecution of the war. Convinced, as we are, that nobody not in favor of continuing the war could be elected, and that no other would conduct it so foolishly, we go for this ticket.

Richmond Dispatch.

THE YANKEES AND THE GAMBLERS.—The Mattamoras correspondent of the Houston Telegraph says:

Business got dull in Mattamoras and the gamblers wanted to get at the Yankee officers' greenbacks. So the gamblers and officers (all the Yankee officers gamble) made application to the commanding General for permission to open a "club room." The object of the club room argument was just as well understood by the General as it was by the gamblers and the subordinate officers. Permission was unhesitatingly granted upon the payment in specie of $250 license; whereupon the club room opened. The richly ornamented roulette commenced rattling through the chuck a luck stand, and the ever-enticing bank opened. The official gamblers, to the number of forty or fifty, were cautious about betting the first night, but made every preparation to break the bank, and run the roulette off by betting upon the sure principle of "the more you lay down the more you take up," (if you win.) The second night opened with every prospect of doing an extensive business in "depositing," "drawing out," and "making a run." The game was furious, betting was high, but the bank all the time "won." Suddenly there came a rush of soldiers at the front door; then others at the back door, so that look which way the bewildered gamblers would, bayonets stared them in the face. The officers were allowed to walk out, but the other gamblers were made prisoners in their own house, and there kept till next day, when, at the point of the bayonet, they were put over the river, minus over $3 000 in specie. Thus ended the successful scheme to rob the Matamoras gamblers, and so my letter is ended.

The New York Herald has an editorial on the Baltimore LINCOLN Convention, which will be read with interest. It says:

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION—THE TICKET AND PLATFORM.

The extraordinary gathering of political odds and ends, the Republican or Union National Presidential Convention has closed its labors, adjourned and dispersed. Its ticket is Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. A Western ticket, and the platform adopted is generally radical, yet withal, a strangely mixed up and curiously conglomerate affair.

Why Hannibal Hamlin was set aside, and why Andrew Johnson was of all men regarded as the man for Vice President, we do not pretend to understand—Johnson having been down to the rebellion, a regularly defined hide bound Southern Democrat. It may have been supposed that his name would give strength to Old Abe among the old line War Democracy, and contribute at the same time to encourage the leading politicians of the rebellious States to abandon the unprofitable drudgery of Jeff Davis, and to come over into the remunerative service of Abraham Lincoln. It will suffice, however, that Andrew Johnson has been nominated for Vice President, and with the idea that he is a stronger man than Mr. Hamlin, although it is possible that the New England States may have a word to say upon this matter, which will be anything but advantageous to Mr. Lincoln or his new colleague.

The new platform upon which Messrs. Lincoln and Johnson are nominated, we must say is a stunner. The first resolution of the series demands the suppression of the rebellion by force of arms. Good, although we think we have heard of this proposition before. The second resolution declares against any compromise with armed rebels, except upon the condition precedent of their unconditional surrender. Very well. The third insists that slavery be utterly extirpated from the soil of the United States, and calls for a constitutional amendment to that end. This is a plank from the Herald platform. The fourth thanks our soldiers and sailors for their gallant and glorious services, which is all very well. The fifth approves the course pursued by President Lincoln, including his emancipation proclamations, enlistment of negro soldiers, and so on, which is somewhat remarkable after declaring for the supersedure of old Abe's tinkering Abolition experiments by the mode provided in the Constitution. But what means the sixth resolution, which calls for harmony in the councils of the administration, and approves only those officials whose sentiments and conduct are in full accord with the vilant measures of the Administration! Is this a shot at Mr. Seward, or at the Blair family, or at the inoffensive old man, Attorney-General Bates? What would Mrs. Grundy say if Montgomery Blair, as Postmaster-General, were made to walk the plank for the benefit of some hungry and grumbling abolition philosopher in an old white hat and coat? Who can tell? The seventh resolution demands full protection to the soldiers of the Union without regard to color, which is a pretty broad hint that Old Abe has fallen short of his duty in this matter. The eighth resolution declares in favor of foreign immigration—a new bid for the foreign vote. The ninth goes for a Pacific railroad, which probably secures all parties concerned in that project. The tenth pledges the national faith for the redemption of the public debt, which will be accepted as a good thing by Mr. Secretary Chase's bondholders. The eleventh declares for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, which, in winding up, is a pretty good thing for Buncombe.

Negro suffrage, negro equality, miscegenation, free love, and woman's rights, etc., are among the reforms which the Convention turned out of doors, with a mixed delegation of army sutlers and contrabands, whites and blacks, from South Carolina. What Wendell Phillips and his radical faction will say to this, we think it will not be difficult to conjecture. The developments of a very few days, we apprehend, from a popular reaction among radicals and conservatives, war men and peace men, republicans and democrats, against the corruptions, blunders and imbecilities of this administration, will show that honest Old Abe, even on his new platform, will have a very "hard road to travel."

Killed at the Battle of Waltham Junction, May 16th, 1864, Joel P. Atwood, of the 51st Regt. N. C. T., Clingman's Brigade.

Young and ardent, impelled by no motive but honor and zeal for the Southern cause, he has fallen, like many other noble spirits of the day, in the front rank of soldierly duty. He is gathered to his rest, but not to his people. J. P. A. was a native of a Northern State, where his parents still reside. He came to North Carolina about six years ago, and until the commencement of hostilities, resided at Magnolia, Duplin County, where his amiable qualities endeared him to all his acquaintances. His fidelity to the Confederate flag is now sealed by his life-blood, and surely "greater love than this hath no man," that he lay down his life for the cause he thinks right. The report of his death will be a severe trial to his bereaved parents; but "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and may it prove, at least, a mournful consolation to that grief-stricken family to know that their son leaves behind him the record of a gallant young soldier, a comrade well esteemed, a name unsullied by reproach in the social circle of which he had been an ornament; in short, of a young man whose memory will always be fondly cherished by those, and they were many, who had the opportunity of knowing him best.

ONE WHO LOVED HIM.

AN extract from a letter from Lieut. Col. WM. M. PARSLEY, 3rd N. C. Infantry dated U. S. Steamer "Utica," May 15th, gives the following names as with him, unhurt and "en route" for Fort Delaware:

New Hanover—Captains Cantwell and Cowan of the 3d, Lewis of the 18th, McRae of the 7th; Lieuts. Pickett, McChanmy and Crapon of the 3rd, Frank Mitchell of the 18th.
Onslow—Maj. Ennett, Lieuts. Stokely, King, Gurganus of the 3d, and Henderson.
Cumberland—Capt. Horne, Lieuts. Mallett and Anderson.
Beaufort—Capt. Stone and Lieut. Barrow.
Greene—Lieuts. Darden and Lane.
Bladen—Lieut. Lyon.
Randolph—Lieut. Londermilk.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

The government is actively forwarding reinforcements to General Grant from Washington. Two steamers left there this morning with several regiments of 100 days men, including the 143d Ohio.

The 2d Rhode Island regiment has arrived at Washington, en route for home, its term of service having expired. The regiment has had over 2,000 in the field, and returns with only about 250.

JERE. CLEMENS.—A Washington dispatch in a Yankee paper says:

Jere. Clemens and another loyal Alabamian were on the floor of the Senate to day. They express the opinion that the rebel Government is falling to pieces.

We know, says the Mobile Advertiser, who Jere. Clemens is very well—a drunkard and a traitor; but who is the other contemptible wretch who appears on the floor of the Yankee Congress as a "loyal Alabamian?" It must be Cobb, whose treachery was first exposed by Capt. Bn. Lane Posey.

The rebel prisoners captured in the blockade runner Greyhound, and now in confinement in the North, have applied to the British minister there for protection as British subjects. The matter has been referred to the British Minister of Foreign Affairs for advice.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863 by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, June 14th, 1864.

Our cavalry yesterday evening gave back some ten miles above Biddle's Shop, towards Richmond, until strengthened by Wilcox's and part of Mahone's infantry, when the enemy's force, consisting of two divisions of infantry, artillery and cavalry, were encountered and driven back some three or four miles below Biddle's Shop towards Long Bridge, thereby recovering the road to Malvern Hill, which the enemy at one time held. This move of the enemy was a mere feint, and last night they again withdrew from our front, and are reported to-day to be moving towards the James River at Shirley, on both sides of the Chickahominy.

Some seventy more prisoners, captured in the breastworks and the brush of yesterday, have been brought in.

Grant's exact whereabouts, or his intentions, have not been ascertained.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

RICHMOND, June 15th, 1864.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department, dated

HEADQUARTERS, June 14, 1864—9 P. M.

The force of the enemy met tioned in my last dispatch as being on the Long Bridge Road disappeared during the night. It was probably advanced to cover a movement of the main body, the most of which, as far as I can learn, crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge and below, and has reached the James River at Westons and Wilcox's landing.

A portion of Grant's army, upon leaving our front at Cold Harbor, is reported to have proceeded to the White House, and embarked at that place. Everything is said to have been removed, and the depot at the White House broken up. The cars, engine, railroad iron and bridge timber brought to that point have also been reshipped.

Signed, R. E. LEE, General.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, June 15th, 1864.

The Washington Chronicle, of the 13th, says that gold at the first board, on the 11th, was quoted at 193½.

Morgan is reported leaving Kentucky by nearly the same direction he entered. The other news is unimportant.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. POLK.

ATLANTA, June 15th, 1864.

The remains of General Polk arrived here this morning, and were deposited in St. Luke's Church. The funeral services and sermon by Rev. Dr. Quintard, was delivered before a great assemblage. The remains were then escorted to the noon train for Augusta with military honors. The death of this Christian hero has made a profound impression on all classes of the community.

FROM GEORGIA.

TOP KENESAW MOUNTAIN, VIA MARIETTA,
June 15th 1864.

There has been considerable cannonading and skirmishing on our right and centre. The enemy advanced his lines the previous night very near ours. Both lines are distinctly visible from this point. The weather is beautiful and the roads are rapidly drying. Gen. Loring is now in command of Lt. Gen. Polk's corps.

Lt. Ellias P. Gunn, of Kentucky, was captured by our scouts this morning. He says the enemy lost fifteen hundred in Hooker's fight with Stewart's division on the 25th of May, and that it was a useless sacrifice of life on the part of the enemy.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

CLINTON, La., June 15th, 1864.

Cotton in New Orleans on the 10th was quoted at $1 07.

Gen. A. J. Smith's troops have gone up the river from Vicksburg on thirty-six transports.

The naval depot at Cairo has been blown up by an explosion of gunpowder.

The greater part of Brashear City has been burned up.

There was heavy firing this morning in the direction of Port Hudson.

A gentleman from New Orleans says he had to pay 205 for gold.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

RICHMOND, June 16th, 1864.

The following dispatch has been received by the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS, June 15th, 1864—6 P. M.

To the Secretary of War:—

After the withdrawal of our cavalry yesterday evening from the front of the enemy's works at Harrison's Landing, his cavalry again advanced on the Salem Church Road, and this morning they are reported in some force on that Road and at Malvern Hill. Gen. W. F. Lee easily drove back the force at the latter point, which retreated down the River Road, beyond Carter's Mill. A brigade of infantry was sent to support the cavalry on the road to Smith's Store, and drove the enemy to that point without difficulty. Nothing else of importance has occurred to day.

(Signed.) R. E. LEE, General.

FROM THE ARMY OF NOTHERN VIRGINIA.

VIA RICHMOND, June 15th, 1864.

Grant's exact whereabouts and intentions are still undetermined. A body of his Cavalry attacked Gary's Cavalry of our army this morning, near Malvern Hill, and were driven back. McIntosh's brigade has also been skirmishing with part of Heth's division on the Charles City Road, about two miles below Riddle's Shop, to-day. A few prisoners were captured, who say it is the advance of Grant's army. It is not, however, believed to be no more than a mere reconnoitering party. Grant is either going to the South side, or he is broken down and has gone below to reorganize and recruit.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO TAKE PETERSBURG.

RICHMOND, June 16th, 1864.

The Petersburg Express of this morning gives a full account of another demonstration against that city.

Yesterday the enemy advanced in force by the City Point Road early in the morning. They were held in check until sunset, when a furious assault was made upon our outer works, which were defended by two regiments of Wise's brigade and Sturdivant's battery. Three assaults were repulsed. The fourth was made by a rush of overwhelming numbers, and our men were compelled to fall back. The enemy occupied the forts and captured three guns of Sturdivant's battery. The force of the enemy is reported to be ten or twelve thousand.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, June 16th, 1864.

Nothing authentic has been received from Petersburg to-day. The Yankees have advanced their lines in Chesterfield county, and there was some fighting near Chester to-day.

By the last advices, Sheridan appears to be moving through Spottsylvania, and he is reported to be crossing the Rapidan.

Gen. Lee has been placed in command of all the forces in Virginia and North Carolina.

FROM GEORGIA.

3 MILES OF MARIETTA, June 16th, 1864.

There has been some little cannonading by the enemy on our batteries, our batteries scarcely replying. The sharpshooters were firing all day. Most of the wagons of the enemy have moved to the front of the locality they occupied yesterday. During the skirmishing yesterday Major Massey of the 20th Mississippi was killed.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Hooker's corps made a charge on Cleburn's division, in three lines of battle, and were repulsed with great slaughter.

A few prisoners were taken who confirm the above.—Cleburn's division fired 315 times with shot, shell and canister. The enemy were not able to bring his artillery to bear.

NORTHERN NEWS.

MOBILE, June 15th, 1864.

A special dispatch to the Register, dated Senatobia, Miss., June 14th, says that Northern dates of the 1st [?] state that Fremont will resign.

The Federals admit a loss on the 31 of three thousand around Cold Harbor.

Every available man has been sent to Grant and Sherman.

Thirty additional Surgeons are required to attend the wounded at Nashville for ninety days.

Chase advertises for a seventy-five million loan at six per cent.

FROM GEN. FORREST.

ATLANTA, GA., June 16th, 18 4.

A telegram from Gen. Forrest to Captain Adir, dated Tupelo, June 16th says:

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1864.

Journalism—Misrepresentations of Facts—Appeals to Prejudices among Soldiers, &c., &c.

A FRIEND recently remarked to us upon the terrible sameness of the newspapers. From the first to the last column the topic was war. And he was right. It *is* war. War is in all men's thoughts and in all men's mouths. If any one enquires the news, it is news of the war that he means. The first part of a paper that is read is the telegraphic column with dispatches from the battle field. At the beginning men loved the excitement—they delighted in rumours. Now people are terribly in earnest. They want the truth. They want nothing more and nothing less. Under these circumstances it appears to us to be the duty of the press to seek that first. Reports it must give, for the telegraph will bring reports, and rumours, more or less reliable will be received from other quarters. To sift these rumours, to weigh testimony and to give an intelligent and intelligible *resume* of occurrences, and of the existing posture of affairs, is perhaps the most acceptable service that a journal can render to its readers.

As in matters of news, so in matters of opinion, men seek or ought to seek reality, plain speaking, coolness and candor. This is no time for "pitching in," or pitching out—for making partizan appeals for this man or against that man. It is no time for appealing to any prejudice, nor for addressing any particular class or calling of men. A paper is published for the whole community. Its existence depends upon the supposition that it is so, and that its aim is the public good, for upon no other ground could the exemption of even the few persons engaged in carrying it on be asked for or justified. Most honestly do we doubt the moral right of Congress to exempt any parties for the purpose of carrying on more personal organs, engaged almost wholly in the advocacy of personal claims.

These remarks, as applying to such organs in this State, may seem harsh. But are they not correct?—Of course we apply them to the organs, not to the individuals engaged in their manipulation. Different persons may have different ideas of duty, and we concede to others the same right we claim for ourselves.—Still we cannot reconcile with our notions of the duty of a journalist the constant effort to present every fact in a partizan light, or to bring forward every circumstance with a direct reference to its bearing upon the political fortunes of some particular individual or candidate. The public has primary claims upon the press. It has a right to all the information the press can properly communicate, without coloring or evasion.

Articles addressed to particular interests, appeals to men according to certain assumed classifications, we have always regarded as dangerous in their tendency, and not unfrequently insulting to those they are designed to flatter or cajole. Freemen in our country may be tall or short, fat or lean, strong or weak, without being any the less freemen. So may they differ in worldly circumstances, and still be equally freemen. It would be as absurd, as much opposed to the spirit of our institutions, to array the poor against the rich or the rich against the poor, as it would be to array the long men against the short men, or the fat men against the lean men. These are accidents of stature or of worldly circumstances, which in nowise effect the real matter. What is true and right in itself is true and right by whomsoever it is read and heard, and it would be none the less so were all the world to refuse either to read it or to listen to it. Broad plain truths are useful and wholesome and good for all. Appeals to classes or sections are dangerous and unpatriotic.—Nay, they are insulting, as suggesting the existence of a real or supposed difference and half hinted inferiority, where none such is fairly presumeable.

A good many soldiers—or, speaking more accurately, a good many citizens now in military service, take our paper. Would that we could publish it at prices that it would render it convenient for more to do so. Some of our army subscribers are officers; others, and the large majority are not. They are all citizens. What is for the good of the country is for their good; what is opposed to the good of the country is opposed to their good. And, indeed, the converse of this proposition may be regarded as pretty applicable;—the good of the soldiers is the good of the country and the evil of the soldiers is the evil of the country, since the best blood of the whole country is in the army. Is an army constituted like that of the Confederacy to be regarded or addressed as in any way differing from the country at large of which it forms so important a part? We think not. We certainly have never supposed so, and have never thought of writing appeals to soldiers as such, upon political matters, and we have regretted to see such appeals coming from any quarter. Especially have we regretted to see any appeals calculated to awaken prejudices or create antagonisms between citizens holding commissions and citizens not holding commissions. We all know that all cannot be officers, as we also know that the brunt of battle must fall upon the rank and file, while at the same time the history of the war shows how freely the officers have exposed themselves and offered up their lives for their country upon every occasion. Perfect harmony between officers and men is very essential to the efficiency and well-being of the army, and is, of course, of vital importance to the success of the cause which all are battling for. That anything tending to weaken this harmony, or to create distrusts between persons occupying different positions in the service, can only be productive of evil, every man of common sense will see for himself.

Now, we regret to notice that there is an effort to create such distrust in the ranks of our army—to set the soldiers against the officers and the officers against those who are not officers—to hold out the idea that one candidate for Governor is the friend of the soldier—the private—and that the other is not. To insinuate that because A. B., who happens to be an officer, chooses to support Gov. VANCE, therefore C. D., who happens to be a private, should waive his own private judgment, and cut of blind spite against his officer support Mr. HOLDEN. We think that the worse than folly of this thing requires only to be pointed out to be condemned. We will not insult the common sense of any of our readers in or out of the army, whether officers or privates, by arguing such a thing. Yet such a course of electioneering is carried on, directly and indirectly; and, we regret to say, not without its effect.—Mr. HOLDEN is represented as the exclusive friend of the private soldier, and a prejudice as between soldiers and officers is sought to be evoked in his behalf. If as package of Standards or Progresses does not reach it destination, it is charged to the tyranny of the officers or of the Confederate Government, or some such thing; and this in face of the fact that every paper in the State and out of it receives from its subscribers in the army, and, for that matter out of the army, the same kind of complaints.

We are making no appeal for Governor VANCE nor against Mr. HOLDEN. We are simply objecting to this style of electioneering. It is wrong. It is unjust. It is unpatriotic. It ought not to be resorted to. We would condemn it, no matter by which side it might happen to be used. It is uncandid. Both these aspirants for public favor are desirous of the votes of the soldiers and of all others. Let them seek such votes on fair grounds. We will not argue that Governor VANCE is the exclusive friend of the private soldier, although he himself was a private soldier and entered the army as such, and his competitor never did. We will not call in question, Mr. HOLDEN'S reasons for not doing so. No doubt they were satisfactory to himself. But in the course of the two men, there is nothing to show that Governor VANCE has neglected the interests of the soldiers, but much to show that he has remembered them. If Mr. HOLDEN has made any record in this respect, it has been confined to *words*, and some of these words have appeared to us to be dangerous and unpatriotic.

We have from time to time expressed our preference for Gov. VANCE, and given our reasons for this preference. If these reasons have any force they derive it from considerations apart from anything like appeals to the prejudice of any class, section or party. They are based upon grounds of a public and general character, in which all officers, soldiers and civilians are alike interested. We are sick of appeals and demagogueism. We should think that the people would also be by this time. Now, at least, men and measures, candidates and their acts, should be looked at with clear eyes and unwarped judgments.

We had the pleasure yesterday forenoon of seeing Col. MCKETHAN of the 51st Reg't N. C. T. (CLINGMAN'S Brigade) on his way to Fayetteville, he having been severely, but, we trust, not dangerously, wounded in the face in the action near Petersburg on the evening of Friday the 17th instant.

In that action CLINGMAN'S brigade behaved with the most conspicuous gallantry, as did also other portions of our troops. We have General CLINGMAN'S testimony to the marked services of Col. MCKETHAN and his regiment. Lt. Col. W. S. DEVANE of the 61st fell about the same time with Col. MCKETHAN, while rendering most gallant and valuable service. His wound is through the shoulder, a severe wound, but not, it is believed, dangerous. We could ill afford to lose such a man as Col. DEVANE. Captain FRANK ROBERTS, of Fayetteville, a noble soldier, fell instantly killed. A list of the casualties in the brigade, as far as heard from will be found in our paper to-day.

Lieutenant MCKETHAN of the same regiment, shot through the thigh, also accompanied his brother, the Colonel, to their home in Fayetteville. We trust that both will soon be restored to health and usefulness.

The great loss sustained for a time by our North Carolina troops was due to the giving way of some brigades or parts of brigades on their right:—not North Carolinians. Where they hailed from we prefer not to state. Our readers may draw their inference by never finding their names in the Virginia papers.

Daily Journal, 22d.

Approaching War in Europe.

Some of our cotemporaries at the South appear to lean to the opinion that Europe is on the verge of a general war. This opinion appears also to receive some measure of countenance from the speculations in the latest European papers which we have seen, which are up to the middle of last month.

At present the question of the Danish Duchies is that which is supposed to be most immediately threatening. The two leading German Powers, Austria and Prussia, having plainly showed their contempt for the Diet and for the minor States, and as plainly proclaimed themselves to be Germany, have also, in the absence of efficient opposition from the Western Powers, undertaken to settle the Danish and other questions to suit themselves. Their war upon Denmark has only the justification of superior force. Austria, which is not half German, and Prussia, which has millions of Polish subjects, are poor representatives of German unity. If it is wrong for Denmark to hold a little Duchey or two, which have been attached to her crown before Austria was more than a petty Dukedom, or Prussia had ceased to be a vassal of Poland, how is it right for Austria to hold over thirty-six millions, of whom not more than eight millions are Germans, or Prussia to hold one-fifth of her population of a non-Germanic race? These powers are the defenders of the rights of race, who insist upon separating Sleswig and Holstein from Denmark to whose crown they have been for centuries attached, the Kings of Denmark being also Dukes of Sleswig and Holstein!

But Austria and Prussia would seem to have gone rather too far—to have shown themselves disposed to carry things with a high hand, and to have thus aroused the fears and jealousies of the western powers. What LOUIS NAPOLEON will do we cannot say. He will try to be master of the situation. He will rule his own counsels and he will keep them. The case in England is different—Queen VICTORIA is carried off by her preference for her German relations, and the German relations of her late husband. Prince ALBERT, whose prejudices, she adopts and intensifies, not only upon that but on other subjects, as for instance, his anti-slavery proclivities and strong antagonism to the Confederacy. In her policy upon the Danish question she runs counter to the wishes of her people and places her responsible advisers in as most unpleasant position. While England protests against the Austro-Prussian aggression, England's Queen draws closer the ties of intimacy with Prussia, thus giving to the Government of that country the assurance that whatever may be said by England, nothing will be done that Court influence can prevent.

Things would appear to have come to a point. The people of England are tired of the course of the Queen, and they say so. The responsible ministry of Great Britain must manage these affairs and not mere court cliques or queenly whim. Prince ALBERT was not King, even while living, and will hardly be permitted to rule from his grave. If Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON continue to submit to the Germanic and not British policy insisted on by the Queen, they will probably find themselves ousted by Parliament. If they do not so submit they are likely to receive their *congee* from Victoria Regina, &c. If they send fleets to the Baltic to prevent the Austro-Prussian fleets from entering the Danish sounds it will amount to a declaration of war. If they do not, it will amount to a national humiliation.

Such is the present situation, or rather, as we should say, the predicament. It is tangled and twisted sufficiently to render its disentanglement a matter of considerable difficulty, but hardly a case demanding the arbitrament of war. LOUIS NAPOLEON dislikes, almost dreads, the idea of isolation, and will not move without knowing his ground. Should he find England and the other powers involved, then he will hold the vantage ground of neutrality, and will be enabled to select his own ground, and choose his own means for bringing about such a settlement as will be most conducive to his own interests and influence.

HON. ANDREW EWING, a leading lawyer and politician of the State of Tennessee, and at one time a member of the U. S. Congress from the Hermitage district, (General Jackson's) died in Atlanta, Georgia, at 2½ o'clock on Friday afternoon, after a brief illness, at the age of about fifty years.

Since the breaking out of the war Mr. EWING had been serving in the Southern army on the staff of General FORREST, of General Bragg, and subsequently of General POLK. Mr. EWING stood high as a lawyer and orator, a statesman and a patriot.

A DOUBLE VIRTUE.—A friend suggests that Mr. MEMMINGER'S withdrawal from the head of the Treasury Department will, like the quality of mercy, be twice bless'd, or like the quality of wit in another part of SHAKSPEARE'S works, it will not only be an evidence of resignation on the part of Mr. MEMMINGER, but will be the cause of resignation on the part of very many of his fellow-citizens, all of whom will be very much resigned to his withdrawal from the post he has occupied Our friend adds that he is resigned, and adds, that, for that matter Mr. M. might have gone long ago.

Petersburg.

It may be that while we write shot and shell are busy around the devoted city of Petersburg, for GRANT has commenced "a new campaign against Richmond" on the Southside of the James River, and has transferred the bulk of his forces to this side. The attack on Petersburg will probably be made from City Point, as that is on the same side of the Appomattox with Petersburg, namely, the lower or Southeastern side.—GRANT probably thinks that Petersburg is the key to Richmond, and with his accustomed activity his blows will fall thick and fast, with a view to the capture of that city.

Rapidity of movement is one element of military success that GRANT evidently possesses in a large degree. With what other elements it may be combined, rendering it rather a source of weakness than of strength, we do not now propose to consider. One thing is certain: Unless opposed by more than usual ability, GRANT is a dangerous man, and the very audacity of his movements may snatch victory almost by accident.

To say that he found Petersburg weak, is to give no information to the enemy. He has measured the strength of our works, for he has been in part of them and found them wanting. For this no blame can attach to General BEAUREGARD, for he has been in command there too short a time to enable him to make any due preparation in the way of permanent works. The works defending Petersburg on its City Point approaches, do not seem to have amounted to much. The enemy certainly has gotten within shelling distance of a portion of the city and has shelled it, with more or less destruction to property and danger to life. We do not think he can maintain himself, but the hardest fighting of the war may yet be looked for within sight and sound of the Cockade City. GRANT, keeping his eye on Richmond, will leave nothing undone to capture Petersburg, since to fail at the weaker place would be to confess the folly of attacking the stronger.

We are happy to know that Petersburg still stands, and is likely to stand. We suppose the "new campaign" on the Southside will last until GRANT has exhausted all the resources of his strategy and realized the failure of them all. Who shall say what may next occur? Why, GRANT may fly off at a tangent, if his own official head has not already fallen, and make a dash at both Wilmington and Charleston. That, however, is a remote contingency. An admitted failure at Richmond ends the military career of Lieutenant General GRANT, hence his impatient flying around to conceal anything that might be construed into such admission.

We have been permitted to see a letter from an officer in the 51st N. C. T., written on the 17th. In the action on the night of the 16th, as well as on the morning of the 17th, the casualties in the regiment were very few; not over ten or twelve. On that occasion HANCOCK'S corps attacked the line held by HOKE'S division, but were easily repulsed. There had been no regular fighting on the morning of the 17th up to the time when the letter was written. Only skirmishing. No one from this immediate section is mentioned among the hurt.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, we heard a report that Col. DEVANE, of the 61st, had been mortally wounded in a fight then going on. We trust not. We will soon hear more.—*Daily Journal*, 21st *inst.*

Suspension of the Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Congress having failed to re-enact the law authorizing the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, that law falls to the ground by its own limitation, in August next. But not so the political howl that has been raised over it. We only hope that events soon to be developed may not show that Congress, in failing to re-enact the law, were wanting in firmness and prudence, if not also in patriotism. It is true, there *was* much clamor against it, and it was natural that there should be. The country at large could not appreciate its necessity, from the fact that the peculiar circumstances that called it forth were of a nature that could not be made public without giving information to the enemy that might be dangerous to the country. Thus the great body of the people, the patriotic and unsuspecting people, saw a valued privilege suspended without adequate explanation or due assignment of reasons showing the necessity of such suspension. It was true that the position of the country rendered such explanation impossible for the time being, and a little reflection upon this fact might have stilled the tumult, and at least led to a suspension of judgment until such time as judgment could be formed in view of a full knowledge of the facts. But it will naturally suggest itself to the mind that there were those who knew or suspected reasons that could not publicly be assigned; who saw or thought they saw that their own traitorous designs and factious courses must be put a stop to, even if their own personal safety and comfort should not be seriously interfered with. These people, in the absence of information which the Administration could not give consistently with a due regard to the public interests, set themselves to work to poison the public mind with suggestions of treason against public liberty, of tyranny and wrong. They worked cautiously and adroitly. They enlisted the pride or vanity of all those who were and are inclined to take offence at any thing about which they are not consulted, or the details of which are concealed from them, no matter what the necessity of such concealment. The turmoil was renewed, increased, intensified; reflection was prevented; no suspension of judgment was possible; demagogueism grew rampant, and latent traitorism exulted in the prospect of immunity.

Much, of course, depends upon the progress of the great military events now going on near Richmond or in Northern Georgia. Let these things turn out favourably, and faction and treachery will lower their tone, or become impotent for evil. On the contrary, let disaster, or even the appearance of disaster overtake our arms, and the people at large—the patriotic and loyal Southern people will not need that Congress or the administration should assign to them reasons for the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. These reasons will then be patent to all, and, literally, "plenty as blackberries."

IT has been noticed as a something without precedent that a ball should fall anywhere near Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON without finding him out, and yet such a thing occurred when the lamented Lieutenant General POLK was killed on the 14th near Marietta, for General JOHNSTON was in the group of which General POLK formed a part. Those who are fond of drawing inferences, or apt at discerning omens will perhaps find occasion for a display of their ingenuity in these respects, for our own part we have no leanings that way, and only notice the fact as a fact that has attracted attention.

FOR the first time since the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, it is probable that the balance of prisoners is on the side of the South—that is, that the South holds more prisoners captured from the North than the North does of prisoners captured from the South. But still there is no exchange, for the reason that the Southern prisoners in Northern hands are soldiers for the war—the Northern prisoners in Southern hands are not. The time of many of them has already expired, and that of more is soon about to expire.

The North sees its advantage in failing to carry out the provisions of the cartel, and therefore, as might have been expected, it fails to carry them out. Many of the Northern prisoners, as we have seen, are no longer soldiers in LINCOLN'S army; neither are they, in many cases, natives of the Northern States. They are simply "Irishmen" or "Dutchmen." They are not even negroes—they are only white men. What does LINCOLN or SEWARD care for them?

The Atlanta papers of Saturday bring us literally nothing new from the armies now confronting each other north of Marietta. The lines are near each other. There is plenty of skirmishing, and our men are represented as in excellent health and spirits and eager for the fray, which the papers and their correspondents think cannot long be deferred. To these speculations we do not attach as much importance as we once did, since they have been repeated so often without being borne out by the result. If the battle *is* to be delivered before the enemy get to Atlanta, it must be done in less than twenty miles from the present positions of the opposing armies, for twenty miles will put them within cannon shot of the steeples and houses of that city.

For the Journal.

Can anything appear stranger to a man up a tree than the spiteful imbecility of the course pursued to *some* blockade runners by the Port authorities of Wilmington unless perhaps it be the weakness of the Military authorities that suffer the frightened crones to require of them support in a policy so manifestly opposed to the interest of the rest of the country, in the well being of its soldiers in the field? We hope this course is the result of fear rather than of that loyalty the Federals still claim from so much of the "Old North State."

Some of us are in "the trade" not for the purpose of making money, seeing we receive only our regular pay as Government officers, and carry nothing except for Government, which unfortunately has made us no allowance for propitiating the municipals; and after struggling through the usual difficulties of intricate navigation, in dark nights, hard work, and anxious vigilance to escape Yankee cruisers, we get into a Confederate port to find, instead of welcome and aid, numerous annoyances, questioning our veracity, and loyalty to our native country, and restrictions that almost prevent success in the undertaking.

These we only wonder at, but finding we are about to lose a moon by the detention, we represent the case at Richmond and soon after receive permission to come up, as if to get ready for another trip, but arrived at the wharf, find ourselves close prisoners under a guard of soldiers, that might (we think) do better service now at Petersburg, and who, taking possession of the ship, prevent the accomplishment of the very object of our coming to the city before the expiration of the quarantine.

We think a good deal more than we say about the wisdom of excluding us from the city, while the bacon and other such cargo from Nassau, and the stevedores, who alone handle it in the hold of the vessel, circulate freely through the streets.

And, by the way, could the Health Officer of Nassau get one whiff from several of these same streets, he would justly quarantine vessels going from here a month.

We trust the Navy Department will allow us a small appropriation for the purchase of wherewithal to obtain the purification we see, with our lorgnettes, given to a Steamer which left Nassau three days after us.

"COQUETTE."

In giving a place to the above, we cannot but dissent wholly from its tone, temper and inferences.

The quarantine against points South of certain degrees of latitude has been enforced here every year but one within the memory of any of our resident citizens. We will not appeal to the oldest inhabitant, since we cannot designate him, but we will say this of our own knowledge, about the year when it was *not* enforced:—*Then*, for the first time in 41 years we were subjected to the ravages of a fearful epidemic; such an one as we pray to be delivered from ever witnessing again.

We cannot believe for one moment that our local authorities are instigated by anything like spite in framing and enforcing the quarantine regulations of our port. Still less do we believe them or any of them capable of being "propitiated" in the manner hinted at. The military authorities here, we presume, are able to answer for themselves. They generally are. The town of Wilmington has given too much of her blood to leave any doubt of her loyalty.

This much in explanation. It must, however, be confessed that there are cases occurring here every day which not only *look* hard, but *are* so, and we may add that the case of the writer of the above communication is one of these. It is, however, one of many which we cannot pretend to judge of, and our motive now is not to make an issue, but to attract public attention, with a view to a remedy, if such be practicable. Our correspondent feels strongly, and as a consequence expresses himself harshly, and as we think unjustly, though we believe him wholly incapable of intentional injustice.

WE have often, since the war commenced, heard expressions like the following:—"The enemy were literally decimated. One half of their column lay before our works killed or wounded." Now, to decimate a force is to take one out of ten. It is derived from a Latin word meaning literally ten, and was originally and properly used when for some reason of real or supposed military law or necessity, one out of every ten of any military corps was sentenced to military execution, the usual plan being to draw lots for those who were so to suffer. To slay one out of ten, is to decimate—to slay one out of two, three or four, is a very different thing. Why will not newspaper writers *sometimes* think?

WE learn that Captain MILLER, of the Wilmington Light Artillery, better known as Moore's Battery, has been slightly wounded in the head. The other Wilmington boys in the Battery are safe. This comes from Captain MILLER himself to his family. This battery has been doing gallant service on the Southside.

Perhaps our readers may not have reflected upon the fact that this is the 22d day of June, and therefore about as long a day as we are in the habit of seeing in these latitudes.—*Daily Journal*, 22d.

THE following letter has been received from Major WRIGHT, by a gentleman in this town, and as it contains many matters of interest, has been kindly placed by him in our hands, with permission for its publication:—

CAMP 66TH REGIMENT,
Battle field near Gaines' Mill,
9 miles from Richmond, Va.,
June 6th, 1864.

——— ———, Esq.,
Wilmington, N. C.

My Dear Sir: I know the interest you felt in the welfare and reputation of the late Alex. D. Moore, Colonel of this regiment—not merely as a connection of your family, but his qualities as a soldier. Cognizant, perhaps more than all others of the particulars of his death, I have thought it appropriate to furnish them to you and to his deeply afflicted family, with whom I communicated at once by the telegraph.

Friday morning at daylight, June the 3rd, the enemy opened his fire upon us from his right to his left.—We soon ascertained that it was not a mere demonstration upon any particular point of supposed weakness, but the actual carrying out of a well digested, well-considered plan of attack. The fire ran down our lines from left to right like the keys of a piano, and to the sharp crack of our rifles was added the roar of artillery as it joined in the wild music of the hour—the carnival of death. The — battalion of Lt. Col. Eglison's Virginia Infantry, immediately on our right, gave way and yielded with scarcely more than a show of resistance, and their flag was captured, as also a piece of artillery in their rear. Our right flank was thus exposed, but fortunately Finnegan's Florida troops were immediately in reserve and they dashed up in gallant style, retook the battery, and aided by the flank fire of *the right wing* of the 66th regiment, captured and slaughtered the whole charging force. They were *Virginia Pierpont* troops under an Ohio Colonel. They came up in better spirit than that which seemed to animate the bosoms of those who were put there to oppose them, and but for the prompt response of the reserve, and the deadly fire of this regiment, serious results might have followed;—as it was, they fell before us like autumn leaves, and the crest of the hill is now darkened with the Yankee dead. Before the 17th regiment, the enemy met a similar repulse and there they still lie festering in their wounds.

The prisoners captured by the 17th N. C., say that theirs was the *only one* of 16 regiments that could be forced to the charge, the others incontinently flying or refusing to be led to the slaughter. That Grant had charged them so much to the death music of our Confederate rifles, that their prestige was gone and they were *demoralized*. They were glad they were prisoners, &c.

This was our *status*, our *situation*, every thing quiet along the lines, save the congratulations which follow success, when Col. Moore came to my wing and commenced one of those gay, pleasant conference which characterized our daily intercourse. We were talking and laughing together, when he changed his position to give an order or take an observation, his breast just above the parapet, when he reeled heavily and fell expiring into my arms from the remorseless bullet of a Yankee sharp shooter. He turned his eyes upon me; they spoke, though his lips moved not, and I knew from that look which I can never forget, that death had done his work, and in less than one minute, the soul of the brave, generous, chivalrous Moore had sprung from the service of his country to his God. He was much my junior—I never knew him till the organization of this regiment—but since Aug. 3rd, 1863, we have been daily thrown together and our confidences and social relations have been both pleasant and unreserved. His was a military education, and to the energies of a strong and well ordered mind, he added the love and enthusiasm for his profession, and there were precious few men in whose judgment I would more readily confide. Being his senior, he was daily in the habit of consulting or rather conferring with me upon matters for the good and *esprit du corps* of our command, and this gave me opportunities to know whereof I speak. I have never been long deceived in my estimates of my associates, and in the retrospect which this sad event, this calamity calls up, I can say I never knew a braver, more chivalrous man. Of delicate and refined sensibilities himself, he accorded them to others, and to the stern quality of the soldier, he brought the charm of social converse, heightened as it was by education and a love of a chaste and ennobling literature. I never knew him to utter a profane word or enjoy an impure sentiment coming from any one, however intimate. He had endeared himself to this regiment, and when I announced his death, there was sorrow in all our lines—and when I felt the warm pressure of his hand as he struggled with the grim monster Death, wiped the death damp gathering on his brow, and closed his eyes in death, I could without undue weakness or unmanly emotion join in the heart-moving sympathy of David for the loss of his friend—"I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan, *very pleasant hast thou been unto me.*" He was not merely brave, but he was even gay in battle. I never saw but one like him in this regard, and that is Adolphus Munroe, of Bladen County, his Sergt. Major, whom the Col. thought as brave a lad as he ever saw, and who, in a night assault the next evening, was shot in the head by a minnie ball, lodging in his jaw and inflicting a most painful, if not dangerous wound.

You heard of the assault of Thursday night on the 8th N. C. regiment, commanded by the brave, amiable and intrepid Lt. Col. Jno. R. Murchison, of Cumberland County. I have never gotten the particulars, only that from a gap or interval on his left, his flank was turned and his regiment, weakened by long and arduous services, could not withstand the shock, and in rallying his broken line, amid the roar of artillery, he too yielded up his brave life to his country and his soul to God.

The soil of the Old Dominion is enriched with North Carolina blood. Her battle-fields have been rendered as classic as Salamis, Thermopylæ, Mantinea or Leuctra. We have lost our Meares, Wrights, Davis, Woosters, Branches, Gordons, Campbells, Huskes, Lutterlohs, our Purdys and Gordons, our privates, brave and enduring, by the thousand, who sleep, many of them around me, while others both East and West, among the hills or on her plains, sleep quietly, profoundly to the music of the purling brook or soft sighing pines of their own beloved State. One by one they have returned; the casket you receive but its genial LIFE is gone.

But my friend, I fear the above rather sombre reflections, which take color from my present surroundings, socially considered, will mislead you. I am bouyant, more so than ever of our prospects. The enemy are demoralized, they know to charge us is to them certain, inexorable, remorseless death. We are here backing up every message, every public official act of our President for PEACE—every gun we fire, whether it is heard in the sharp crack of our rifles, or the thunder of our artillery, it is the same—it is all for PEACE. The gathering of all this immense, mighty host around this national centre but enforces an appeal for Peace which our enemies will not hearken to. But my friend, before this battle month of June ends or autumn comes, there will, *I believe*, be peace wrung from the hands of defeat, and with God's good help, in his good time, it will come and come, I believe, quickly. We are passing through the identical toils which illustrated the lives and ennobled the hearts of your ancestors and mine. History is repeating itself, and we will surely, in my deliberate, well considered judgment, attain the same ends—the same longed for goal. Let us all be cheerful, what is more, *patriotic*; let us forget ourselves, in the magnitude of public interests, and whether your son or I myself live to see it or not, *it will come*, and we will only have testified our devotion to a cause we all love and a State we will never *dishonor*.

I have written in the breastworks, in a broiling tropical sun; pardon errors if you please.

Hastily your friend,
C. G. WRIGHT.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of Co. A, 40th Regiment N. C. T., held in Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C., on the 16th day of June, 1864, whereof Franklin Harvey was Chairman, and Sergt. Jas. A. Hines, Secretary.

The following Committee was appointed: Lt. B. B. Vause, Corpl. B F. Jones, Privates A. W. Whitfield, A. D. Hill and James Williams, who, after a brief absence reported the following preamble and resolutions, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It becometh a people at all times and more especially in these perilous times, to select their wisest and best men to legislate for them; and whereas the welfare of the army materially depends upon the manner in which it is represented; and whereas a soldiers' interest can only be properly understood and appreciated by a soldier; therefore,

Resolved, That the voters of this Company from the county of Lenoir, being about sixty in number, respectfully recommend to our brother soldiers from this county, and our friends and relatives at home, Maj. W. A. Holland, 40th Regiment N. C. T., as being eminently qualified to represent them in the Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina, and we pledge him our united support,

Resolved further, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to Maj. Holland (with a hope that he will consent for his name to be run) and also to the different Companies from Lenoir, and to the Wilmington Journal, Daily State Journal, Raleigh Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Daily Progress and Conservative, with a request that they be published.

FRANKLIN HARVEY, Chm'n.
J. A. HINES, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

CHESTERFIELD Co., VA.,
June 15th, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—

I send you an extract from Gen'l Orders No. —, Headquarters Department N. C. and So. Virginia, dated Hancock's House, June 8th, 1864:

VI. "The commanding General is pleased to notice the coolness and bravery exhibited by Private James P. Pierce, of Cumming's Battery. A 32-pounder shell from one of the enemy's Batteries having pierced the top of the earthworks and rolled under the trail of the guns, Private Pierce, with a presence of mind worthy of admiration, picked it up and threw it outside the trenches before the fuse had burnt sufficiently low to explode the shell."

By command of
Gen. BEAUREGARD.

(Signed)
J. M. OTEY,
Ast. Ajt. General.

A section of this Battery has been here since May 16th, in the trenches all the time, a few hundred yards from the enemy's heavy works. We have had frequent opportunities, night and day, of engaging the enemy's Batteries, and the firing done by this section has elicited the admiration of many. The men are in good health and spirits.

J. D. C.

Returning Troops.

The 9th New York State militia have returned home, their three years' term of enlistment having expired. There were but one hundred and nineteen left, counting recruits, conscripts, and all. The regiment has had 2,200 on its rolls. In the present campaign it lost 209 killed and wounded, including the Colonel. The Pennsylvania reserves have returned to their homes, having been discharged on the 31st of May.—The New York Times in announcing the return of the reserves says:

Of the fifteen thousand men who marched to the front about fourteen hundred and fifty return. Of original general and line officers few remain. In some regiments, the 5th for instance, there is not an officer left who went out with the command. In the 5th every officer has risen to position from rank to private. All the Colonels and Lieut Colonels, with one or two exceptions, have either been killed or wounded.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Erotimean Society, of Hillsboro' N. A., held June 4th, 1864, the Society having heard of the death of one of its former members. Sergt. Maj. C. T. WRIGHT, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

God has ordained that man shall die! Each in his appointed time, as the years roll by, joins the shadowy hosts beyond the grave. Some, in the morning of life, while fond friends look forward with high hope to their coming years, while their own young hearts cherish noble longings for the great battle of life, sink wearily by the wayside; others in life's evening, when their silvered hair and tottering form give evidence that their earthly work is done, pass gently and quietly away. Such is man's experience on earth!

We feel, and we acknowledge the wisdom of the decree of Him who cannot err, and who doeth all things well, and we bow with humble resignation to his will; but when those we love are taken from us, we cannot but feel a heartfelt, an unspeakable sorrow. Such were our feelings when informed of the death of our former comrade and well-beloved fellow member of this Society, Sergt.-Major C. T. Wright.

Brave, ardent and chivalrous, he gave himself to his country's cause ere the shades of manhood had fallen upon his brow; young, gallant and devoted, he yielded up his life on the bloody field of battle, a willing sacrifice on that country's sacred altar. He was high minded, pure and manly, and we admired him; he was open, generous and confiding, and *we loved* him. Our feeble efforts are incompetent to do justice to his many virtues, but we would endeavor to commemorate them. Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Sergeant Major C. T. Wright, the Confederate States have lost a soldier, patriotic, loyal and efficient—a youth in every way well worthy of his country.

Resolved. That this Society has lost an active and a zealous member, one whose energy and devotion in her service were always conspicuous, one who did much to increase her honor and usefulness.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our sincere sympathy in this their hour of trial, and that we earnestly pray that a merciful God will give them strength to bear this heavy blow.

Resolved, That a page of our Record Book be set apart to his memory, and that this Preamble and these Resolutions be inscribed thereon.

Resolved, That a copy of this Preamble and these Resolutions be also sent to his afflicted family.

CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE.

ENTRENCHMENTS NEAR PETERSBURG,
June 19th, 1864.

Mr. Editor: Please publish the following list of casualties in the 61st Regiment N. C. T., Clingman's Brigade, at Cold Harbor on the 12th, and around Petersburg on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th inst., Col. James D. Radcliffe, commanding:

Field and Staff—Wounded: Lt Col W S Devane, shoulder, severely.

Co. A, Capt Jas H Robinson, commanding.

Killed: Privates S T Carroll and J J Knowles. Wounded: Capt Jas H Robinson, in shoulder, slightly; Sgt Jas J McCalop, in arm severely; Corp'l C C Newton, in hand, severely.

Co. B, Capt Wm M Stevenson, commanding.

Killed: Private Wm A Manning. Wounded: 1st Sgt Henry H Hill, in head, mortally; Sgt Jas T Respass, in arm and shoulder, very slightly; Privates Thomas Edwards, in shoulder, very slightly; L D Manning, in head, very slightly; Jacob Windley, in head, severely.

Co C, Capt Edward Mallett, commanding.

Wounded: Samuel Koonce, in leg severely; Jos Paschal, in hand slightly; Thos Philips, in arm, severely.

Co. D, Capt N A Ramsay, commanding.

Killed: J W Love. Wounded: 1st Sergt E B Ramsay, in breast severely; Sergt A H Perry, in face slightly; Levi Crutchfield, in neck very slightly; Oliver Whitehead, in elbow severely. Missing: James Thomas, Stephen Thoer and James A Riddle.

Co. E, Capt W S Boyd, commanding.

Killed: Jno J Howard and Isaac Braud. Wounded: Sergt Franklin P Dail, in head severely; Perry Blizzard in arm and breast severely; Henry E Deaver, in head very slightly; Thos Hughes, in shoulder severely; William H Hines, in head severely; Bright Harper, in arm very slightly; Sherwood Jernigan, in head very slightly; Jno L Malpass, thigh, very slightly; John H Skeen, in arm, very slightly; Chas Stock, in hand, severely.

Co. F, Capt W A Darden, commanding.

Killed: J T Garriss. Wounded: Gray Webb, in face severely. Captured: Sgt Geo R Owen, and Privates Jas Ruff and Stephen Rogers.

Co G, Capt L L Keith, commanding.

Wounded: Sgt J F E Hodges, severely. Missing: Lt A H Fennell; Privates Jas Lewis, J B Boney and J C Newsom.

Co. H, Lt F A Rhodes, commanding.

Killed: Nathan Brown. Wounded: Corp'l Henry Everitt, in thigh, severely; Abraham J Barnes, in arm, very slightly; Wm A Taylor, in hand, severely; Wm Ward, in arm, slightly; W S Ward, in thigh, severely.

Co. I, Capt O C Parks, commanding.

Killed: Granville Higgins and Harding Holloway.—Wounded: Capt O C Parks, in neck and shoulder, seriously; Abner Cheek, in breast, mortally; Wm Holloway, severely.

Co. K, Capt S W Noble, commanding.

Wounded: Corp'l Fred Stanley, in head, severely; David Craft, in leg and hand slightly; Jesse Taylor, in abdomen, mortally. Missing: Private Colquitt Gillitt.

Very respectfully,
Your most ob't serv't,
W. S. FAISON, Adj't.

List of Casualties in the 4th N. C. Cavalry, June 15th, 1864.

The following is a list of the casualties in the fight on Saylor's Farm, June 15th, 1864, in the 4th N. C. Cavalry:

Col D D Ferebee, slight contusion, left arm.

Co B, Capt Jas T Mitchell comd'g—Killed: Private Jno C Puss. Wounded: Private Joseph Dillard, through jaws, severely.

Co C, Lt Jesse Wilder comd'g—Wounded: Privates Geo Trowman, in side, Young Pace, slightly in hand.

Co F, Capt J B Cherry comd'g—Wounded: Sergt W A Holder, in thigh, captured.

Co G, Capt D Bell comd'g—Wounded: Private Josiah Upton, seriously in leg; Corp Dorsey Sanderlin, slightly in side.

Co H, Lieut M M Williams comd'g—Killed: Private W H Edwards.

T. J MOORE,
Adjutant 4th N. C. Cavalry.

Cumberland County Court.

At June Term of the County Court the following Taxes were levied viz:

Real estate, slaves, household and kitchen furniture, cash on hand, State, County and Corporation bonds, solvent debts due

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM THE SOUTHSIDE.

RICHMOND, VA., June 17th, 1864.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Office dated

PETERSBURG, June 16th, 1864—9:45 oclock, P. M.

General Bragg:

The enemy made two assaults on our lines this afternoon and they were repulsed with loss. We captured about four hundred prisoners, including eleven commissioned officers. They belong to the first brigade of Hancock's corps. All quiet at this moment.

(Signed.) G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

No other news this morning.

The Railroad to Wilsville [? Wellville,] clear of Raiders.

FROM PETERSBURG, &c.

RICHMOND, June 17, 1864.

The following dispatch from Gen. Lee, received this morning by the President, says:—

At 11 o'clock last night we took the breastworks at Howlett's house and other portions of the same line. Our battery at Howlett's has been reestablished. Five vessels have been sunk by the enemy in Trent's reach. Ten steamers are within reach behind the monitors. There was some fighting near Petersburg this morning, without result. Signed, R. E. LEE, General.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 18, 1864.

The Yankees having been driven from the railroad at Port Walthall junction last night, direct communication with Petersburg will be resumed this morning.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, VA., June 18th, 1864.

The New York Herald of the 13th has been received.—The news is unimportant. Gold closed on the 12th at 198.

A dispatch from General Lee last night, says: Our troops assaulted and carried our original position near Bermuda Hundreds, with slight loss on our part. The enemy near Petersburg made an attack in force late yesterday afternoon, but were repulsed, and about three hundred prisoners captured.

MORGAN IN KENTUCKY.

MOBILE, ALA., June 18th, 1864

[Special to the Register.]

SENATOBIA, June 17th, 1864.

Morgan's forces, estimated from three to five thousand, whipped Gen. Hobson's Federal forces, capturing the whole command of fifteen hundred at Cynthiana. Frankfort was attacked, and the barracks burned. The attacking party was repulsed. The report that Burbridge routed Morgan on the 12th is not credited. Wild excitement existed in Louisville. Morgan had dispatched to the city authorities that he would attack the city. The Federal force was made quote for its defence. Gen. Sturgess is reported to have been arrested by charges from Grierson.

FROM GEORGIA.

THREE MILES WEST OF MARIETTA, June 18, 1864.

The enemy has moved a large number of his forces on our left. Cannonading and musketry is constant, amounting almost to a general engagement. The rain continues to render the roads unfit for military operations.

The indications are that our left and center will be attacked. Our army is in splendid spirits and ready for the attack.

A deserter come in this morning drunk.

But few casualties occurred yesterday on our side. Several prisoners were captured this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MARIETTA, June 18.—Rain has been falling heavily and incessantly the greater part of last night and all this morning.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

CLINTON, LA., via MOBILE, June 18th, 1864.

The steamer Progress, loaded with thirteen hundred bales of cotton, has been burned on the Mississippi. No lives lost. Ex Mayor French, of New Orleans, died on the 14th. On Thursday night our batteries attacked the steamer Landas, another transport loaded with troops, and struck her ten times. Three shells exploded on her deck. She whistled a signal of distress, and a gunboat came up and towed her off. The Yankee cavalry from Port Hudson pursued our batteries, but a few shell drove them off.

THE YANKEES REPORTED TO BE RETREATING FROM LYNCHBURG.

RICHMOND, June 19th, 1864.

It is reported that the enemy is retreating from the vicinity of Lynchburg. Four pieces of artillery and two hundred prisoners were captured last evening. Nothing official.

FROM THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

RICHMOND, June 19th, 1864

United States papers of the 16th inst., have been received.

A telegram from Lexington states that Burbidge defeated the rebels at Cynthiana, Ky., on the 12th, killing three hundred and taking four hundred prisoners.

Maximilian arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th ult., and would proceed at once to the city of Mexico.

Grant has commenced a new campaign against Richmond from the South side of James river, his headquarters being at Bermuda Landing.

Sturgis' defeat by Forrest is confessed officially as a disaster.

European advices of the 1st have been received. Mr. Lindsay's motion to recognize the Southern Confederacy has been postponed until the 17th.

It is reported that Napoleon has sent two commissioners to America to report on the progress of the war, and that he has renewed his overtures to England for a cessation of the carnage.

Gold in New York, on the 15th, opened and closed at 197½.

NORTHERN NEWS.

PETERSBURG, June 19th, 1864.

The Express has Northern dates of the 14th which state that Stanton telegraphs Dix that Burbidge telegraphs here that he had a fight, lasting one hour, with Jack Morgan, at Cynthiana, Ky., on the 12th, completely routing Morgan, killing three hundred, wounding nearly as many, and capturing nearly four hundred prisoners. Burbidge's loss was one hundred and fifty.

Morgan's forces, the dispatch further says, are flying in all directions, and have thrown away their arms, are out of ammunition, and wholly demoralized. Morgan had previously whipped Hobson, commanding at Cynthiana, capturing fifteen hundred prisoners.

The correspondent of the Tribune, writing in regard to the fight June 3d at Cold Harbor, says the regiments engaged all lost from one-third to one half of their commands. Gold closed on the 13th at 198.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, June 19 h, 1864

No official dispatches have been received at the War Department to day.

HAMPTON AFTER SHERIDAN'S RAIDERS.

RICHMOND, June 19th, 1864.

Authentic information of Sheridan's movements has been received. He passed through Bowling Green on Thursday and arrived at Newtown, King and Queen county, on yesterday, where, it is reported, he was again attacked by Hampton. Sheridan is evidently aiming to reach Glouscester Point. His wagon train is reduced to twenty-three wagons. Prisoners taken confess a thorough defeat of the expedition.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, June 19th, 1864.

Grant's whole army is in front of this place, in line of battle. There has been more or less fighting every day since last Wednesday. The enemy have been generally repulsed, gaining little or no ground since Wednesday, when they got within one mile and a half of the city, taking some of our works, which they still hold. Occasional shells have been thrown into the city, doing, however, but little damage.

Grant's new base is at City Point, on the James river, 12 miles distant.

The enemy have constructed an immense observatory about two miles below, from which to observe operations hereabouts. The enemy on yesterday attempted an advance on our lines, but our troops opened upon them with artillery and musketry, inflicting a loss upon the enemy equal to any of the campaign. The enemy at no time got nearer than four hundred yards of our lines. To-day there has been some cannonading and heavy skirmishing.

The people of Petersburg are quiet and resolute—all able to bear arms being in service.

Advices from Lynchburg say the enemy have been pursued since daybreak, and that we have captured three pieces of artillery and two hundred prisoners.

The bulk of Grant's army is south of the Appomattox.

LATER FROM GEORGIA.

MARIETTA, GA., June 19th.

The enemy to-day are shifting their right, throwing it further towards the East. Information from undoubted sources, says their troops are much disheartened and demoralized from the recent numerous defeats and sickness. Deserters in squads of ten per day are constantly coming into our lines or leaving for their homes. Skirmishing continued to-day, with unimportant results.

The roads are heavy from the recent rains, which retards military movements.

FROM THE VALLEY—SHERIDAN MAKING FOR THE JAMES RIVER.

RICHMOND, June 20th, 1864.

Unofficial information from Lynchburg states that the Yankees have been overtaken in their retreat at Liberty, and a large number captured.

Sheridan is reported in Hanover county to-day, moving towards James River with the remnant of his command.—The capture of the entire party is confidently anticipated.

FROM GEORGIA.

MARIETTA, GA., June 20th, 1864.

The enemy's cavalry made a demonstration this morning from Big Shanty towards Canton on our right, but were received by a division of ours, when they precipitately withdrew. Our army is being daily reinforced by the slightly wounded and convalescents.

There is no croakerism or criticism of the army, but the greatest confidence is manifested by both officers and men in the capacity and ultimate success of Gen. Johnston

FROM PETERSBURG AND LYNCHBURG.

PETERSBURG, June 20th, 1864.

Since yesterday nothing of interest has transpired.—To day there has been some cannonading and also slight skirmishing. Yesterday Gen. Meade sent a flag of truce to Gen. Beauregard, requesting permission to bury his dead, which was not granted. The City Council to-day held a meeting, and sent a committee to Gen. Beauregard to ask his advice in regard to the removal of non-combatants. Gen. B. replied that no notice had been given by the enemy of his purpose to shell the city, but it would be prudent for those who could, to leave the lower part of the city, and for the women and children to remain in cellars. Very few shells have been thrown into the city to day. Grant's lines reach from the James River across the Appomattox to within two miles of the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad.

Advices from Liberty this morning say that Hunter had been pursued through that place; that he was retreating towards Buford Gap in considerable confusion; that some prisoners had been taken and more doubtless would be.

The enemy at this writing seem to be moving towards the Weldon and Petersburg rail road Our Generals will doubtless be prepared for them.

OUR CAVALRY AT WORK IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, June 21st, 1864.

The wharves at Wilcox's Landing and Harrison's Landing and at Westover were entirely destroyed by our cavalry on Sunday night.

The Enquirer of this morning says it is reported that Sheridan was routed yesterday, near the White House, and that eight hundred prisoners and five or six pieces of artillery were captured. Our cavalry is still in pursuit.

No official dispatches from any quarter this morning.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, June 21st, 1864.

The New York Herald of the 15th is very severe upon Lincoln, and says that he has wronged and deceived the people, and nearly ruined them, by his egregious imbecility as a ruler. The country can only obtain satisfaction for the many oppressive acts and criminal blunders he has committed during the past three years by preventing his re-election.

A gentleman who left Fredericksburg on Sunday reports gold quoted in Baltimore on the 15th at 205.

The Union National Convention, under the auspices of the Committee of which Amos Kendall is Chairman, is to be held in Chicago on the 4th of July.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

PETERSBURG, June 21st, 1864.

The Express has the Washington Chronicle of the 17th inst.

Lincoln, in Philadelphia, on the 16th, made a speech, saying that we had destroyed many happy homes and produced a national debt with taxation unprecedented, but said: We must go through with the war until the national authority is extended over the whole national domain if it took three years more. He said that Grant and Meade are now where they will never be dislodged until Richmond is taken. He asked them if he needed more assistance if they would give it to him. They all answered, yes.

The papers say that Morgan passed through Flemingsburg on the 12th, admitting a loss of twelve hundred.

Vallandigham has arrived at Dayton, and the Democratic Convention of Illinois has promised him protection.

Gold 197½.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AROUND PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, June 21st, 1864.

To-day was unmarked by any event of special interest.—There was some little cannonading and desultory skirmishing, and a few shells were thrown into the city.

The enemy are strongly fortified in lines reaching from the James River across the Appomattox by Jordan's farm to Jerusalem Plank Road, a distance of seven miles.

The weather is very warm, but our troops are in excellent plight, though constantly subjected to the heat and fatigue incident to lying in the trenches.

Grant's purpose is not yet developed; it is supposed, however, to be for the purpose of supporting another of his grand raids.

Our losses in all the fights of last week, for the possession of this place, were not over one thousand in killed and wounded; that of the enemy is computed at five to six thousand.

Beauregard's defence and preservation of the city is regarded by all as the most brilliant exploit of the war, having, with an inferior force, confronted and successfully kept back Grant's whole army.

The enemy are reported to be crossing more troops from the North to the South side of the Appomattox this evening,

FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY—THE YANKEES ATTACK OUR LEFT AND ARE REPULSED.

MARIETTA, GEO., June 21st, 1864.

The enemy's right attacked our left on yesterday under Gen. Hardee, and were repulsed with great slaughter. We captured sixty prisoners, among them Lt. Col. Watson of the 40th Ohio.

Three deserters, desiring to be employed, came into our lines.

General Johnston, as well as the whole army, is anxious for an engagement.

LYON, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.
June 16th, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see in to day's Journal a communication signed "Many Citizens," proposing my name (with others,) as a candidate for the Legislature. While I thank "Many Citizens" for the honor they propose to do me, especially in connecting my name with such distinguished gentlemen, I must most positively decline being considered a candidate. Neither my time, talents nor inclination will admit of my being so. Although believing with James K. Polk that officers of trust ought neither to be sought nor rejected, I do not think this the proper time to try young and inexperienced men, but on the contrary that we should put forth men of known and tried ability, well qualified to discharge the duties of their positions with honor to themselves and advantage to the State and the Confederacy.

JOHN T. MOORE.

From the Petersburg Express, 18th inst.

From the Front.

MORE HEAVY FIGHTING—THE ENEMY REPULSED IN PRINCE GEORGE AND DRIVEN IN CHESTERFIELD—CASUALTIES IN VARIOUS COMMANDS, ETC.

Yesterday's operations were again inaugurated by heavy firing, and this time the roar of the cannon and the rattle of musketry came from both sides the river. In Chesterfield the enemy had presumed upon a temporary evacuation of our breastworks, on Thursday, to move up towards the railroad, but yesterday morning early Kershaw and Pickett opened briskly, and soon drove him back to his original position, and re occupied all our old lines. The enemy, we hear, did not offer very stout resistance, but the result would have been the same, for we had the men, and those men had the vim to whip four times their numbers.

In Prince George the enemy showed his same hankering for the position known as Battery No. 16 and vicinity, which covers the Baxter road. About half-past three o'clock, as soon as the moon had sunk below the horison, he appeared in great force, and by creeping stealthily through the thick undergrowth, got within 20 or 30 yards of our breastworks, before he was discovered.

In four lines of battle they rushed forward, and finding our men somewhat unprepared, leaped over the breastworks, and demanded a surrender. On they poured, but our men gave them battle, and a desperate hand to hand fight ensued. A small gap having been left on the right, a large number of the enemy quickly availed themselves of this advantage, and our men finding themselves flanked, retreated in some disorder. Gen. Bushrod Johnston's old Brigade sustained the chief force of this assault, and lost more heavily than any other. The entire loss, however, we hear, from all causes, killed, wounded and missing, will not aggregate over 100. A portion of our lines in this vicinity was held by the 26th Virginia, Wise's Brigade, but the attack here was handsomely repulsed. We regret to hear that Col. P. R. Page, of the 26th, commanding Brigade, was mortally wounded in this assault. He was brought to the city, but died in the course of an hour or two after reaching the hospital. Several other officers were wounded.

Our men fell back to a second line of works, but a short distance in rear of the first, which had been hasticonstructed.

In this assault, we regret to hear that the battery of the Macon (Ga.) Light Artillery was captured. It consisted of four 12 pounder Napoleon Howitzers.—The men of this battery, only abandoned their guns after losing 21 horses, which rendered the saving of their guns an impossibility.

Along other portions of the lines there was heavy skirmishing yesterday and occasional cannonading, until 3 p. m., when an effort was made to carry Battery No. 17, in close proximity to 16, and all important to a successful occupation of the Baxter Road. The enemy approached in three lines of battle, but met with such determined opposition, that after two or three attempts, they abandoned the effort.

ANOTHER REPULSE.

At four o'clock, the enemy charged our works on the hill near New Market Race Course, but were signally repulsed. A participant in this fight informs us that the enemy lost heavily in this charge, leaving many dead and wounded in our front. Unless recovered last night, the bodies lie there still, the two lines of breastworks being too near for either party to come out lest they fall by the hands of sharpshooters.

THE FIGHT RENEWED—IT BECOMES GENERAL—TERRIFIC CANNONADING AND MUSKETRY FIRING—THE ENEMY REPULSED

There was now quite a cessation of hostilities, until 6 o'clock, when heavy cannonading again commenced, the reverberations of the guns roaring through the city and jarring the windows of every house.

As night approached the cannon firing grew more incessant, and the rattle of musketry, which was continuous, was distinctly audible to every ear.

The fight, we learn, commenced on our right near Batteries 17, 18, 19 and 20, at Col. Avery's farm, but gradually extended around to our extreme left, and by dark, the engagement was general along the whole line, a distance of about five miles.

As the contestants in the vicinity of the New Market Race Course became engaged, the booming of the cannon, and the popping of musketry, fell upon our people with distinctiveness which aroused the entire city to the highest pitch of excitement, and every street and alley, and all the surrounding hills, were crowded with people, listening with breathless anxiety to hear the result. The moon was high in the heavens and shone with unusual brilliancy, and the flashes of the big guns and the blaze of the musketry, could be seen from the Blandford Church and Bolling Hills with great distinctness.

For a half hour the battle raged and roared, and during this time, from the nearness of the sound, many became impressed with the idea that the invaders of our soil were getting the advantage of our troops, but all of a sudden there was one universal blaze of musketry along the entire length of our line, and then fell upon the ears of the listening multitude, a shout from the throats of our brave boys, which none were slow to interpret. It was the shout of victory—a glad and welcome sound to the fathers, mothers and daughters of this city. Couriers soon arrived, announcing the glad tiding that we had repulsed the enemy along the entire line, and occupied the lines which we held at early dawn yesterday. Never were a people more relieved than ours, and many a venerable matron and fair daughter wept profuse tears of gratitude. It was now 10 minutes to 10 o'clock, and the firing gradually slackened, until 11 o'clock, when it had almost entirely ceased. About 11 o'clock there was a renewal of the musketry firing, and a few discharges of cannon, but it did not last more than fifteen minutes. As we now write, at 12 o'clock, the firing has entirely ceased, with the exception of that 32 pounder Blakely gun, which the Yankees fired during all of Thursday night at intervals of five minutes.

We have been unable to obtain any details, or very little reliable intelligence, but parties who participated inform us that Hoke's Division stood like a wall of adamant, never receding an inch from their position. In front of their breastworks all accounts agree that the slaughter of the enemy was fearful, and an ordnance officer who came in for ammunition informs us that he has been present at all the great battles of Lee's army, but that he has never witnessed greater mortality in the ranks of the enemy.

On the right, occupied by a portion of Bushrod Johnston's Division, we hear that the enemy came up in seven lines of battle, and so great was the pressure of overwhelming numbers, that there was a temporary wavering among our men, who upon the first shock gave way. They were soon rallied, however, our lines restored, and the enemy made to pay fearfully for their temporary success.

PRISONERS CAPTURED.

We understand that we took many prisoners, but the exact number cannot be ascertained. At eleven o'clock a batch of 90 was brought in, and at 12 o'clock 150 additional are being registered by our friend Lemoine, Provost Hawes' efficient clerk. Others, we learn, are behind.

CASUALTIES.

We heard of several casualties on our side, which from the severity of the battle, were to have been expected. We are unable to announce the name of but one with certainty, and with him we conversed. Col. Tabb, of the 59th Virginia, Wise's Brigade, was shot through the thigh, while gallantly cheering his men on. We are pleased to state that it is only a flesh wound, and though painful, it is not serious.

BLUNT'S BATTERY.

Blunt's Battery, we hear, fought with unsurpassed gallantry, mowing the Yankees down, and creating great gaps in their ranks, as they approached several lines of battle deep. This battery exhausted every ounce of ammunition, grape, cannister and solid shot, and then the men refused to retire, but remained at the front and cheered lustily as our infantry would repulse the Yankees, and send such as remained alive reeling back. Others fought well, no doubt, but we refrain from any special mention of them, until we can hear particulars.

THE SITUATION.

We have great cause to be thankful for our present situation, when we consider the overwhelming hordes who were brought against us. We hold our own, thanks to the brave and noble troops who have stood up like a wall of fire between the invading hosts and our devoted city. The Petersburg people owe them a debt of gratitude which they can never repay.

THE CAPTURE THURSDAY EVENING.

It was Captain Pritchett, of the 64th Georgia Regiment, to whom the large number of prisoners surrendered Thursday evening, and not Pritchard, as stated by us yesterday.

COLORS TAKEN.

We secured two handsome stand of colors—one belonging to the 7th New York Artillery—the other had inscribed upon it the word "Excelsior."

DEATH OF CAPT. CARTER.

We regret to announce the death of Capt. Fred. W. Carter, of the Richmond Blues, attached to the 26th Virginia, Wise's Brigade. Capt. Carter succeeded the lamented O. Jennings Wise, who fell at Roanoke Island, and had been with his company ever since.—He was severely wounded in the groin during the fight of Wednesday evening, and but little hopes were entertained of his recovery from the first. Capt. Carter was a native of Richmond city, a gallant soldier and a true patriot. He died at the Virginia Hospital. His age, we presume, was about 30 years.

From the Petersburg Express, 20th inst.

FROM THE FRONT—A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT—FIGHTING ON SATURDAY—OPERATIONS YESTERDAY.

All indications from the front points to a great battle—which cannot be delayed much longer. That it will be one of the most important and probably decisive battles of the war may be readily imagined, since Grant is fighting now for what he considers the key to Richmond, and our noble army for its very existence and the safety of the Republic. The lines of both armies now confronting each other almost within full view of this devoted city, have been contracted, and are so closely drawn to each other that the slightest movement may bring on a general engagement.

Early yesterday morning, it was apparent that Grant was massing his troops on our left, and this appearance later in the day gave place to certainty. He intends to hurl his strength against that portion of our lines, and by force of overwhelming numbers, break through and overpower our troops. He has tried this experiment in Spottsylvania, at Cold Harbor and elsewhere, to his cost, and he may be as signally repulsed here. He has no room to manœuvre his vast army—all of which it is believed is now in front of Petersburg—and must fight at once or retire. That he will fight, his movements yesterday leave no room to doubt.

The enemy's forces who lately occupied the Bermuda Hundred Peninsula, or have been recently landed there have been transferred to the Southside of the Appomattox. This was done on Saturday night and yesterday morning, and with his army complete, Grant now confronts us. Another day may toll the tale of this monstrous expedition. May God aid and defend the righteous cause.

THE CITY.

Of course there is some excitement and much feeling in the city. Entire calmness and indifference could not be expected when such mighty hosts are marshaled so near, and when such mighty issues are at stake. But there is a feeling pervading the community—so strongly confident in our success that Grant, with all his mighty army at our gates cannot quell it.

FIGHTING ON SATURDAY.

The enemy made several fierce and determined assaults on our lines, at points extending from our right to our left, on Saturday, all of which were handsomely and signally repulsed. In each instance his forces were advanced against our breastworks in columns of from four to six deep, but were met with such steadiness and severity of fire from our batteries and infantry, that before reaching the goal of their ambition, they were compelled to fly precipitately and in great confusion. Time and again their charge was repeated, and with like success.

From all sources our information is that the enemy's loss in these assaults was very severe. They advanced across fields—some of them several hundred yards in width, in which they were fully exposed to the play of our artillery, which was beautifully and most accurately served, and to the fire of our infantry, which is now rendered ever sure. We state it from officers and men in the fight, and from witnesses of the battle field—and we may almost say officially—that the Yankee loss was very heavy. The bodies of their slain strew the fields from side to side, and the nearer our breastworks the assaulting columns came, the thicker the bodies lie. Within the last few days the army of Gen. Grant has been depleted by many thousands—how many, nobody but himself and his secretive government will ever know.

OUR LOSSES.

On the contrary, our losses have been extremely light. It is the remark of both officers and men, that so little loss of life and so few wounded were never before known in such a series of engagements. Our hospitals testify abundantly to the truth of this assertion. An overruling Providence seems to smile upon our army and protect it from harm.

OPERATIONS YESTERDAY.

Operations yesterday were confined mainly to heavy skirmishing, picket firing and sharpshooting. As on Saturday the enemy attempted once or twice to force our lines on Taylor's farm, but met with a harsh repulse. Taylor's farm was the scene of the most active hostilities both on yesterday and Saturday, and is the resting place of hundreds of the Northmen. It is situated on the Baxter road, near the right of our lines.

THE ENEMY'S LINES.

The Yankee line of battle now extends from the Jerusalem Plank Road all around our former breastworks to the Appomattox river—their left resting at or near Mr. Timothy Rives' late residence on the above road. On their extreme right, near Battery No. 1, they have placed a formidable gun in position, from which they have been throwing shells over in Chesterfield, and towards the city.

FLAG OF TRUCE FROM THE ENEMY.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon the enemy sent a flag of truce towards our lines, which, an hour or so later, was followed by a second. Nothing relative to their character has transpired, and we do not even know that they were received. It was conjectured, but without foundation, that the truce was but a cover to sound our position. If this was the real object, it proved a failure.

VANDALISM OF THE ENEMY.

On Saturday, several fires were observed in different directions in Prince George county, which proceeded from the burning of dwellings by the enemy. It is stated that Mr. John Hare's residence near New Market, was destroyed, as also Mrs. Baseley's, some distance beyond. It is also reported that Mr. Gregory's house was burned. We hope none of these reports may be true.

SKIRMISHING IN CHESTERFIELD.

On Saturday and yesterday there was heavy skirmishing in Chesterfield county, in which the enemy was considerably worsted. Over there everything is working to the very best advantage.

THE SPIRIT OF OUR ARMY.

The spirit of our army was never better. It is exuberent and confident, and calmly awaits the issue, which all believe is so soon to be presented. May Providence protect them and vouchsafe them a great victory. The prayers of the community and of the nation at large are offered up for them and the cause they defend, and we believe they will not be without effect.

WHAT WILL HE SHOW NEXT.—The Macon *Confederate* furnishes the following apt and humorous illustration of Grants assault on Richmond:

It seems that the enemy have enough of Gen. Lee for the present. Grant has tried every portion of his line, had ten or fifteen thousand of his mercenaries slaughtered, and, as Lee says, is now "unusally quiet." He reminds us of the country boy who attended a show for the first time. The boy had a very stingy old fellow for a father, who would never give him any money to spend at a show or anything else. One day the boy read the great and small bills of a showman with inexpressible delight. Upon these bills it was set forth that wonderful things would be performed at the Court House that night. The boy went to his father and so persistently begged him for a quarter that the old man yielded. Of course he was the first in the house and when the show went off he gazed in perfect wonder.—Among the rest of the pictures was a minature representation of the burning of Moscow, the blowing up of its Kremlin and palaces, firing of cannon, etc. In order to give the thing effect the showman had small pop guns charged with sure enough powder, which he let off occasionally. Indeed, he had a keg of powder, behind the curtain, which accidentally caught, blowing up house, audience, show and showman. The boy fell in the street scrambling up from the dust, exclaimed: "I Wonder what that d—n fool will show next?"

TITHES.—Capt. David Pender, Post Quarter Master, Tarboro', has furnished the "Southerner" with the following amounts collected in Tax in Kind, in the first and second Congressional districts of this State. These collections have been made from only eight counties, viz: Pitt, Edgecombe, Wilson, Halifax, Northampton, Hertford, Bertie, and Martin, which counties compose only half of the two Districts. The other counties being in the enemies lines, no collections have been made. The collections are up to the first May: 13,777 bushels Sweet Potatoes, 650 do. Irish Potatoes, 142,853 do. Corn, 5,000 do. Wheat, 4 023 do. Oats, 387 do. Rye, 5,119 pounds Rice, 3,155,760 do. Fodder, 68 474 do. Hay, 455 13 do. Cotton, 4,002 do. Wool, 253 do. Tobacco, 3,020 bushels Peas, 9 do. Beans, 39 do. Ground Peas, 592,528 pounds Bacon, 14,288 do. Salt Pork.

GRANT'S FLANKING OPERATIONS.

The Yankee newspapers, and after them the English press, have been representing the various operations of Grant by his left wing as so many grand strategic movements, all of which succeeded completely in their designs. That this is not a correct view of the subject—that he made none of them voluntarily; but, on the contrary, that each was the only alternative short of a retreat across the Rappahannock—that he could in each case have made the movement without fighting a battle—that in every case he *did* fight a battle, and only moved by his left when he could not move forward—are facts well known to every officer and man in both the Confederate and Yankee armies, and are in truth, so self evident that nobody but a Yankee Secretary, or Editor, would venture to deny them.

The object of a flank movement, is either to get around the enemy and threaten him on his flank and rear, or to get in his rear and cut him off from his base, or to make him abandon a strong position, so that he may be caught upon less advantageous ground. If the flanked party fall back to ground still stronger than that abandoned, then the operation cannot be said to have succeeded. If the flanking party attack first in front, and then proceed to flank after failing in the direct attack, it looks very much like retreating. Now what are the facts? Gen. Grant crossed the Rappahannock on the 4th May, with the intention of fighting his way through Lee's army. He had, it is said, 130,000 men with him, and there is no doubt that with this force he expected to inflict a fatal defeat upon Lee, in Spottsylvia, or some of the counties between Spottsylvania and Richmond. He never dreamed of the opposition he should meet with, as is evident from his proclaimed determination "to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." On the very first day of his crossing, he was attacked in his entrenchments near Ely's Ford, and driven out of them with the loss of 1 500 men taken prisoners, and a heavy list of killed and wounded. On the 5th he was beaten in a severe combat near Parker's Store, and lost 3,000 prisoners. On the 6th another engagement took place near the Wilderness), in which he was driven back, with enormous loss, to Chancellorsville, eight miles from the scene of conflict. On the 7th he was driven from the Germania road, and moved all his pontoons to Ely's Ford. It was now that he attempted his so-called flanking operations for the first time, and he did it solely because he could make no progress by moving straight forward. It was necessity, not strategy, that dictated his movements.—On the 8th he swung his right around his left, and advanced to Spottsylvania Court House by a side movement, hoping to get there before Gen. Lee; but he had been anticipated, for he had scarcely taken possession before Gen. Anderson attacked him, and drove him out with prodigious slaughter. On the 9th, by moving around our left with a heavy force, he contrived to get possession of the road between Shady Grove Church and Spottsylvania C. H., and from this position he was driven on the 10th by General Early.

The operations of Grant, thus far, had been attended with losses unparalleled in the history of this war. On the 9th of May, previously to the military operations of that day, the official paper in Washington stated the number of killed, wounded and missing, at 35,000—that is, 7,000 a day. There is little doubt that this statement was far below the mark; but as Gen. Lee gave no estimate, we have no means of correcting it. Grant was now on the Brook road.—His first slide, instead of bringing him upon General Lee's flank or rear, and enabling him to march uninterrupted to Richmond, had brought him directly upon his front at Spottsylvania Court House, where he found him strongly entrenched. On the 11th the direct attack was tried again, and resulted in the repulse of Grant and a fearful slaughter of his men. But the crowning slaughter was on the 12th, when the Yankees, ten columns deep, and maddened with whiskey, were urged upon Lee's breastworks, at the point of the bayonet. By a sudden attack, before day, in the midst of a thick fog, they succeeded in obtaining temporary possession of a portion of our lines, which had not been completed, and captured 2,000 prisoners; but they were soon repulsed with immense loss. Fourteen different times, from 4 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M., (11 hours) they repeated their assaults in deep columns. Safe behind their works, our men slaughtered them in a manner too horrible for contemplation. At last their courage, or their whiskey, gave out, and they retired, leaving, some say 20 000, others a great many more, of their dead and wounded on the field. Up to this time the Yankee newspapers computed their own losses, from all causes, at 75 000. Grant remained in front several days, but he could not again bring his men up to the scratch. On the 14th, from necessity and not choice, he again began to move to his left, and again Lee anticipated him, and appeared in his front at Hanover Junction. The remaining operations are of such recent occurrence that we need enter into no detail of them. Grant has flanked and flanked, as his admirers call his sidelong movements until he has flanked himself down to Westover, thirty miles from Richmond by the nearest road. In no one of these flank movements did he succeed. He did not for a moment cut Lee off from his base, nor did he in a single instance deceive that General. In every one he found himself anticipated and his object defeated. He has played havoc with his reputation, having utterly destroyed it in one-half the time it took McClellan and Burnside to bring them selves down to their proper level. Unlike those Generals, he has not been hampered by an Aulic council at Washington. He has had the entire disposal of all the forces, naval and military, of the United States. He has not taken Richmond—he has been compelled to follow in McClellan's footsteps—he has lost 100,000 men, and he has done nothing. There never was a more stupendous failure. The North will find that out now—gold will go up to 250 in another fortnight—Grant's commission as Lieutenant General will be cancelled, and the next "On to Richmond" will be headed by somebody else. This will be the case even though he should slip over to the South side, although that operation may somewhat protract the agony.

Richmond Dispatch.

WE are authorized and requested to announce ELI W. HALL as a candidate for re-election to the Senate, in the next Legislature.

June 16th 238 te

FOR SHERIFF.

WE are requested to announce MAJOR ROBERT B. McRAE, (formerly of the 7th Reg't N. C. T.) as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County at, the election in August next.

June 17. 239-te*

FOR SHERIFF.

WE are authorized and requested to announce Col. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the election in August next.

June 15. 237-te.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. SAM'L J. PERSON and Capt. JOHN R. HAWES, as candidates to represent New Hanover county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

June 16th 138-te

TO THE VOTERS OF SAMPSON COUNTY.

AT THE solicitation of many friends I announce myself as a candidate to represent the county of Sampson in the next House of Commons of the Legislature of North Carolina, and respectfully solicit the suffrages of the voters of said county. If elected I pledge my best efforts to attend to the duties of the responsible position to the best of my ability.

J. C. WRIGHT,
Co. I, 46th Regiment, N. C. T.

June 2. 223-tlstaug—36-tlstaug.*

WILMINGTON, June 14th, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The following ticket will be liberally supported by the citizens and soldiery of New Hanover County, to represent us in the next Legislature of N. C., viz:—

For the Senate,
ELI W. HALL.
For the Commons,
Col. JOHN D. POWERS,
AND
JOHN T. MOORE.
MANY CITIZENS.

June 14. 235-1t&38-2t*

CAMP OF THE 18TH N. C. T.,
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb. 6th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen County, that he is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support. If elected he pledges himself to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. RINALDI,
Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

March 2nd, 1864. 143-3t&23-te*

TO THE VOTERS OF BRUNSWICK COUNTY, N. C.

IN compliance with the wishes of many friends in the army and among citizens, I announce myself a candidate for sheriff in Brunswick county, in the election in August next. Being in the army, I shall not have an opportunity of soliciting the suffrages of the voters in person. I am known in the county. I have been in service two years.—should the people elect me to the position, I shall be grateful for their partiality, and direct every available effort to their public and personal interest.

Should some other be their choice, I shall quietly acquiesce in their decision, and devote myself cheerfully, as before, to the service of my country as a soldier.

D. M. ALLEN,
Co. G, 36th N. C. T.

June 2nd 37-91*

MESSRS. EDITORS: The friends of Major Robt. B. McRae, formerly of the 7th Regiment N. C. Troops, present his name to the citizens and soldiers of New Hanover county as a candidate for sheriff. Major McRae *is now (and will be for life) deprived of the use of an arm*, the result of wounds received in some of the numerous battles he was engaged in during his term of service of over two years in our army. For this reason, and his competency for the position, he deserves to be elected. If it was not for his wound he would not be a candidate, but would have still been contending with the Yankees for our rights and independence as a nation. *Surely no one is more worthy of our votes, and of a living, than a wounded soldier.*

A FRIEND.

June 20. 241-1—39-1t*

TO THE SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF MARTIN COUNTY.

AT THE REQUEST OF SEVERAL of my soldier friends, I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Martin county, at the election to be held in August next.

Being in the service I cannot avail myself of an opportunity to visit in person my old friends in Martin county; nevertheless, if they should honor me with their suffrages, I will surely use every exertion to perform the duties of the office with alacrity, according to my ability.

W. B. TARKENTON,
"Fort Holmes,"
Co. B, 3d N. C. Cs. Bat. Artillery.

June 20. 241 1t—39 1t*

TO THE VOTERS OF SAMPSON COUNTY

BEING IN THE SERVICE, I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate to represent the county of Sampson in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. As it will be impossible for me to meet the good people of old Sampson (all but an accident) before the August election, I can only say that my principles are too well known to my countrymen to admit of any doubt as to the course I shall pursue if elected. Having my country and bearing arms in her defence, I can only add "that whatever may tend to her best interests and independent nationality" will be my earnest desire to accomplish, and to such will my whole time and talents be devoted. Soliciting the suffrages of my countrymen I am, gentlemen, your ob't serv't,

JAMES K. LASSITER,
Of the 63d Reg't N. C. Troops.

May 31st, 1864. 224-tf

A CARD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF SAMPSON CO., N. C.:

At the solicitation of several friends, I have consented to announce myself a candidate for the sheriffalty of our County. Being connected with the army,—in which capacity I have been near three years, and being denied at present even the privilege of a furlough,—it is impossible for me to see and talk with you as I wish to do, and hence this declaration. I consider it a time ill-suited to the discussion of political issues, and think the agitators and tricksters could better serve the country by entering the army. I can only promise my friends, if elected, an untiring energy and impartial action in the discharge of the duties which are attached to the position. And if defeated I will passively bow to your decision,—knowing that you generally "do things well."

ISAIAH HERRING,
1st Sergt. Co. "Sampson Artillery."

Fort Caswell, N. C., June 1st, 1864. 37 tf

A CARD.

TO THE CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF ONSLOW COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—Having received the earnest and repeated solicitation of many of you to become a candidate for a seat in the lower house of the next Legislature of North Carolina; and as I am permanently disabled, I cheerfully comply with the request of my friends.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1864.

A LETTER from Lt. G. W. Corbett, Co. E, 18th Regiment N. C. T., dated Fortress Monroe, May 15th, 1864, and addressed to his brother, gives the following list of the officers of that Regiment then with Lt. Corbett at Fortress Monroe:—Captains Lewis and Wooten, Lieutenants Corbett, Elkins, Rouland, Townsend, Frink, McIntosh and Bullard, and Sergeant Major Mitchell. Lt. Corbett also mentions in addition, the following members of his Company whom he has seen: Sergt. J. P. Croom, Corporal Peterson, Privates D. Malpass, N. Lewis, L. Brison, W. Butler, C. J. Pridgen, N. Miller, J. Woodcock, J. Pigford, M. G. Smith, W. H. Barnhill, C. T. Weaver, who is slightly wounded. Henry Corbett was on the ambulance corps. The officer in charge is a prisoner, and he says that Henry was taken; if so, he was retaken or else wounded, and did not get with the others. Dallas Marshall of the 30th is also along. The officers are all on board a transport at Fortress Monroe and expected to be sent to Fort Delaware.

An Improvement.

It is noticeable that during the present campaigns, few battles take place on Sunday. The enemy has been thrashed into some respect for the day, and we think that General LEE is anxious to avoid any violation of its solemn stillness and repose. At any rate the announcement most generally made in regard to the movements on Sunday is that all is quiet at the front.

It is hardly respect for the day that actuates our enemies, but most probably repeated disasters on that day have led them to regard it as unlucky. Such we think is the sentiment with the private soldiers, whatever feelings the officers may have upon the subject.—But whatever causes them to keep quiet on Sunday, it is well that they do so. War is bad enough at the best, and, less than any other occupation, can afford to dispense with the one day's rest in seven. Even in a moral point of view, that rest may do good and can hardly do harm.

Northern Party Movements.

The regular Republicans—the Blacks of the Administration stripe—have nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The radical Republicans—the Blacks with a streak of Red in them have nominated J. C. FREMONT and JOHN COCHRANE.

Who the Democrats or Conservatives, to meet at Chicago, may nominate remains to be seen.

Without military successes of the most decisive character for the Confederacy, or without a forcible movement at the North, LINCOLN and JOHNSON have the track at all odds.

FREMONT will hardly carry a large vote except among the ultra radicals of the Northwest. His New York associate may bring a portion of the b'hoy element to his support, but not sufficient to influence the result in any way. Decided and overwhelming military successes, resulting in the defeat of GRANT and SHERMAN, might give a fair chance to a peace candidate, but nothing else can or will. LINCOLN and JOHNSON will fix up the bogus Southern vote for themselves, and bear down all opposition, if they can maintain the appearance of success, or even avoid disaster until the fall.—If this appearance of Federal success is kept up—no matter how delusive it may be, there will not be enough back-bone at the North to take any decided and effectual stand against the admission of bogus electoral delegations from trumped-up State organizations at the South, and these bogus electoral colleges or delegations, like the fictitious organizations they represent, being the creatures of LINCOLN'S administration, will, of course, go for the re-election of that individual.

It is evident that, so far as the Northern elections are concerned, everything almost depends upon the progress of the military campaigns in Virginia and Georgia. The Conservatives or Democrats may nominate MCCLELLAN or any other leader, but they cannot elect him, even with the assistance of FREMONT, unless there be such a decided tendency in military affairs as will strongly incline the Northern mind to peace. Indeed, without such a tendency and its resulting effect upon Northern sentiment, any change would probably be for the worse rather than the better, since any one elected would go in as a war man, possibly with elements of strength not possessed by LINCOLN, and with the fresh impetus that always accompanies the advent of a new dynasty.

Morally, we do not think there is much difference between ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON.—Perhaps, upon the whole, LINCOLN is the better of the two. Both are demagogues without any principle whatever, but JOHNSON'S treason to the Constitution, and to the constitutional rights of his section, is certainly the more recent and the more violent. JOHNSON we think is the more able and therefore the more dangerous man of the two. Our dislike to ANDREW JOHNSON'S course does not blind us to his ability. That he is a self-made man is certainly in his favour, but it is to be regretted that his self-culture did not extend to his moral nature, and seems only to have had the effect of sharpening his cunning and intensifying his selfishness at the expense of all the higher qualities of human nature.

WESTOVER, on the James River, to which General GRANT is said to have moved his base is some distance East of Malvern Hill and about a mile farther down the James than Harrison's Landing, where MCCLELLAN found shelter, and from which he contrived to carry off his beaten hosts in 1862. GRANT is entrenching upon nearly the same lines that sheltered MCCLELLAN.—Westover is below Harrison's Bar, and therefore accessible to the largest class of vessels that can enter the James River. It is probable that the forces operating against Petersburg on the lower side of the Appomattox came from the York River and consist of SMITH'S corps of BUTLER'S army.

Lieut. General Polk.

Lieutenant General LEONIDAS POLK was killed by a cannon ball on the 14th instant, near Marietta, Georgia. He was about 54 years of age, a native of Raleigh North Carolina, a graduate of West Point, but after his graduation he entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a bishop when the present war broke out.

Of his services since, it is not necessary to speak.—They are matters of history and will not soon be forgotten. His remains were forwarded to Raleigh for interment. The country, the army and the church to which he belonged will mourn the loss of a patriot, a soldier and a christian. When struck, he was standing in the immediate presence of Generals JOHNSTON, HOOD, HARDEE and others, and it is presumed that a consultation of war was being held in an exposed position, against which the country has a right to protest. Such men as these ought not to expose themselves lightly or incautiously.

Geographical.

Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and the newspaper correspondents all *lie* beyond the Mississippi.—Some of the correspondents, as well as parts of Louisiana lie also on this side of the great river.

IT is believed that the address or manifesto recently adopted by both houses of the Confederate Congress, is from the pen of Hon. WM. C. RIVES, of Virginia.

Pushing Over.

It would appear as though General GRANT intended to transfer his forces to the South Side of the James River. At any rate he has changed his base from the York to the James, and is getting opposite to Bermuda Hundreds, where BUTLER is already entrenched.

He will find as many difficulties on the South Side as on the North side, though it can hardly be denied that he will be in a position to subject us to a good deal of loss and inconvenience by his harassing attacks upon our railroad communications. It will be necessary for us to guard the Petersburg and Weldon Road, the Southside Road between Petersburg and Lynchburg and the Richmond and Danville Road; and with all our vigilance, it is very probable that communication by these roads will be occasionally interrupted by the raiding parties of the enemy, who will also be in a position to threaten Petersburg as well as Richmond, which he will no doubt do, keeping the people in a state of constant excitement and uneasiness.

It may be that we are premature in these speculations, and that Gen. GRANT will make some further attempts on the Peninsula before crossing over to the South side of the James, but we think that he *will* cross, and that General LEE looks forward to such a movement being made by his antagonist, and is prepared for it. The works on the South side of the city are of great strength; the only great difficulty which we will have to encounter will be in the defence of the railroads, requiring an almost continuous line from Richmond to Petersburg, and even then they will be subject to being cut by an occasional dash of the enemy's cavalry.

BY hook or by crook, ABRAHAM LINCOLN is bound to be re-elected President of the Northern States.—That, like his nomination at Baltimore, is a foregone conclusion. He is far from being a great man, but whatever else may be thought about him, he has shown himself to be a "smart" man in his own way. He has out jockeyed all his competitors so far, and will do so again, we think, although the experiment he is trying is a dangerous one; but the danger lies away in the distance, beyond Mr. LINCOLN'S ken and beyond his care.

At the Convention that re-nominated him, undoubted Southern States were fictitiously represented, and, in the electoral college that will choose the President, we should not wonder if the vote of North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana and other Southern States should be counted for ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON. One man out of ten is authorized, according to the LINCOLN programme, to cast the vote for any of the "rebel" States. Who knows but that there may be a sufficient number of runaway negroes, Buffaloes and white Yankee soldiers in North Carolina, to muster up ten thousand votes in November next? Or, if there is not, who will say that there will not be LINCOLN agents sufficiently accommodating to return them as having voted, and, of course, voted for the present incumbent? That thing will be easily arranged. So much, we think is certain.

The New York *Herald* undertook to predict that LINCOLN could not be nominated, and that GRANT would be. The result shows how far the *Herald* was mistaken. The same paper takes upon itself to say that LINCOLN will not be elected. In this prediction it is almost as certain to be mistaken as it was in its prediction about the nomination. LINCOLN plays with loaded dice, and unless his election is prevented by force it will certainly be accomplished by fraud.

The great State of New York may feel insulted by having its vote offset by electoral delegations presuming to represent North or South Carolina, Alabama or Arkansas, Louisiana or Texas or Florida. New York may fully understand the fraud, but it will be unable to right itself without having a resort to open force, and we doubt if it will have that resort. For the time, at least, LINCOLN will probably be master of the situation. He will carry his point. Away in the future will loom up dangers and difficulties. The seeds of distraction and suspicion will be planted, and they will be certain to bear bitter fruit. But that will be in the future, beyond the ken or the care of men like Mr. LINCOLN, who are merely "smart" and not wise—who are politicians but not statesmen,—who are fanatics and not patriots.

Why HAMBLIN was thrown overboard we can hardly tell. HAMBLIN was as black a Republican as anybody. There has been nothing *white* about him, not even his complexion, since it is shrewdly questioned whether he is a full-blooded white man himself. But he has been thrown over board to make room for ANDREW JOHNSON, perhaps because JOHNSON hails from one of those Southern States from which a bogus delegation is expected to cast a counterfeit vote for LINCOLN.

THE state of the weather has been such as to retard for some days past all considerable movements in North. ern Georgia. The roads have been deep with mud and the rivers have been full of water, and the whole thing has been impossible. Both armies now confront each other from their positions between Marietta and the Etowah River. Occasionally there is some cannonading in the direction of Lost Mountain, or Big Shanty, but it results in nothing.

The Chattahoochee, which passes within a few miles of Atlanta, comes from the Northeast, and is not far from the railroad for a considerable distance above the point where it crosses it. After having tried for a long time the system of flanking on our left towards the Alabama line, SHERMAN returned to the line of the railroad, and now manifests a desire to flank on our right, and thus to cross the Chattahoochee to the East and North of the railroad. The river, however, is swollen and angry, and is not to be forded, and the two practicable bridges are in our possession. This may account for the present lull in affairs near Marietta.

GRANT has been trying to steal a march on us on the South side, and Petersburg has more than once been in danger. The enemy got dangerously close to it on Wednesday night, and there is every reason to suppose that heavy fighting has been going on since. That reinforcements will be brought up in time to drive the enemy off, we have every confidence. There were any number of reports afloat yesterday, but as, although plausible enough, they were only reports, we forbear giving them, trusting to receive some definite information before going to press.

Fifteen prisoners reached here this morning on the cars from Petersburg, having been recently taken in the neighborhood of that city. They are on their way to Andersonville, Ga., for safe keeping. Amongst them are three negroes, representing themselves as belonging to the 5th U. S. Cavalry troops. The whites are said to befrom Connecticutt, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

Contemplated Raid on Augusta.

On Monday last Col. GEO. W. RAINS, commanding at Augusta, Ga., issued the following address to the community. Augusta is a point of great importance in view of the large government establishments there for the manufacture of ordnance, ammunition and military equipments generally.

Col. RAINS' manifesto makes known a very peculiar state of things, and certainly there must be something wanting when spies in Yankee uniform can travel through South Carolina and Georgia without interruption:—

HEADQUARTERS, GOVERNMENT WORKS,
AUGUSTA, GA., June 13, 1864.

To the Community.

I deem it right and proper that you should know the exact condition of affairs in which one and all have such vital interest. Being entrusted by the War Department with the command of this Post, it is necessary that I should take such measures as will best secure its defence. The importance of this point to the Confederacy is known as well to the Northern Government and in Europe as it is to yourselves. That the enemy will endeavor to destroy the public interests here, if he conceives it to any way practicable, is very evident, and he is now making the preliminary arrangements to this end by a concentration of his troops, vessels and supplies at Hilton Head. This information comes to me officially from the highest source in this Department. A letter addressed by an emissary of the enemy, fresh from Port Royal, from this city but a few days since—which providentially came into our possession—to another agent of the Federals in another town, states explicitly their designs in relation to Augusta and Anderson, and that the time of "dealing a death blow" to the Confederacy and reaping a "rich harvest" in this city, is near at hand. The writer also alludes to certain persons in this community who are accepted by us and treated as our friends, who are implicated in this matter, and whose services "cannot be overestimated." Also, that in a conversation with some of the principal Federal prisoners whilst passing through this city on their way to Anderson, they were informed as to the part they were to act, and the time and mode of delivery. The writer pays a compliment to the loyalty of our countrymen, for he states "no Southern man is in the secret." Again, a couple of Yankees have just been brought to this city—one a corporal and the other a private—who have passes from Major General Thomas, of the Federal army, to enter our lines if they can, and they leisurely proceed through the heart of Georgia, spending some eighteen hours in Hamburg taking notes in short hand, and are fairly on their way through South Carolina with their gathered information before they are finally apprehended. These men, it is said, wore their blue Federal uniforms, and found abundant entertainment from our credulous citizens, who supposed that they were Confederate soldiers, and had they not grown over bold from continued success, they could easily have arrived at the Federal lines. Is it not plain that we are permeated with spies and agents of the enemy, and on the eve of a bloody drama, unless they become appalled by the preparations making for their reception?

I have freely given the above facts to the community, in order that it may perceive the necessity for bringing out our whole energies, and that it may be prepared for the stringent measures it will become necessary to take, as soon as I shall receive information from Major General Jones, Commanding the Department, that the enemy have commenced a raid for the interior.

Fortunately, the information given by the letter writer that there are "no defences" around Augusta is incorrect. With an unfordable and rapid river in front, and three lines of deep, wet ditches and embankments, supported at intervals with strong brick stone structures, which almost encircle the rear of the city, with over twenty pieces of artillery of good calibre for their defence, I think, as an old Engineer Officer, that such well merit the appellation of formidable defences.

It is true the earthworks are called canal levels, and the artillery is not in position, but it is ready to be so placed in a few hours, as soon as forces are called out to protect it from injury. Augusta can and must make a defence long enough to receive reinforcements; these are tendered to me when the proper time arrives from Gen. Johnston and other sources. Major General Jones' army will, in fact, be our reinforcements, as it will fight the enemy back to this place should the latter succeed in breaking through his lines. Hence, Augusta has but to perform its just part in the defence, and this it must do at every hazard; as Commander of so important a point, I ought not, and most certainly shall not, make terms with the enemy, but will try to the last to defend the interest of my country here concentrated.

Should the enemy arrive on the opposite back of the river in spite of our efforts to prevent it, I trust the inhabitants will not be unduly alarmed; it is quite probable, that being a raiding party it may be destitute of artillery, at all events, only very light pieces could accompany such a force. From such, no damage or danger of moment is to be apprehended; the houses immediately along the river bank should be evacuated on such an occasion, and their occupants find shelter for the time being in the central portions of the city, where my own family will be located.

I desire to call particular attention to the orders lately published, designating the place of rendezvous of each body of men when called out by the signal of general assembly, in this city, so that there may be no confusion at the time, as will certainly happen, unless each one has it clearly fixed in his own mind, where to go and what to do. I expect to have two days and probably more to prepare to receive the enemy before he shall be able to reach this place, hence the signal of general assembly is not designed to be one of alarm, but simply as a signal to the community that the time for a general turning out has arrived, and for the posting of the troops at their several posts to resist the enemy when he approaches.

It will also be the signal that military matters are predominant for the time being, and the taking of the necessary measures to protect ourselves from the enemies who are in our midst, and who now pass as our friends.

I have an abundance of the best of arms and ammunition and accoutrements, and hence no excuse exists why every one capable of bearing arms should not belong temporarily to some company. Who is not for us, at such a time, is certainly against us, and their actions will decide accordingly. I have no fear but through the favor of God we will preserve our city and the Government Works from the hands of the spoilers.

GEO. W. RAINS,
General Commanding.

For the Journal.

The following is a list of casualties in Company C, 8th N. C. Regiment from the 15th of May to the 9th of June, 1864, inclusive. You will please publish in the Journal for the information of those at home.

Killed: Private P P Williams.

Wounded: 3rd Corpl Isaac Hill flesh, in leg; 4th Corpl M M Bush slightly in shoulder, and taken prisoner; Privates K M Moore, severely in side, since dead; G W Wynne, in flank; Mathew Jordan, severely in face; H J Anderson, slightly in head; Wm Keter, slightly in ancle; L E Manning, severely in face and prisoner.

Missing: 5th Sergt W H Browning; 1st Corpl W H Rose; Privates J E Butch, S D Ganus, Jas Looper, J H Mintz, M Peebles, C H Roland, J Talstons, H W Armstrong.

From the Petersburg Express, 16th Instant.

FROM THE FRONT—THE ENEMY IN FORCE.

The enemy are determined to annoy our people with all the means and appliances at their command, if they cannot effect our subjugation. At this time they are threatening a half dozen or more localities in Virginia, requiring on the part of the Confederates the exercise of all the vigilance necessary to watch closely the movements of a crafty and insidious foe. Our own immediate vicinity was again menaced yesterday, and at several points by such a show of force, that it was no doubt the intention of the enemy to have effected an entrance into the city, had he been permitted to do so.

At early dawn our citizens were aroused by the discharge of artillery, the sound of each cannon being distinctly heard here, and coming from the direction of the City Point road. At 9 o'clock, it was ascertained that the enemy was advancing in force, and every man able to shoulder a musket, did so, and hastened to the fortifications.

We learned last evening, that the main point of attack was on the City Point road, a distance of 6 or 7 miles from town. At an early hour the enemy advanced with at least seven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, upon some breastworks thrown up hastily during Tuesday night at Baylor's Farm, by Col. Ferrebee, of the 4th N. C. cavalry. They were held in check by Col. Ferrebee's men and Graham's (Petersburg) battery for four hours, who fought bravely, but were finally compelled to fall back before overwhelming numbers. Ferrebee's men inflicted serious loss upon the enemy, and Graham's battery shelled the masses of his men with admirable effect. Our men retired in good order, and sustained but few casualties during the fight. It is stated that Graham lost one gun, in consequence of the horses being disabled, but we know not that this is correct.

The enemy demonstrated at other points along our lines, but his were attacks feeble and easily repulsed.

It is stated that our sharpshooters did admirable execution, picking the enemy off wherever he showed himself, and in some instances at a distance which appeared almost incredible. It is estimated this effective arm of our service, placed not less than sixty Yankees *hors du combat* along our lines yesterday.

A few prisoners were taken. Among the number was a fellow who rode into our lines at full speed, minus his cap. He was mounted upon a blooded steed, no doubt stolen from some Virginia gentleman, in one of the recent raids, and could not rein his animal up. In fact, the fellow was a poor rider, and let go the bridle, and hung on to the pommel of the saddle with as much tenacity as a drowning man would a drifting log. Some of the prisoners stated that they belonged to Burnside's corps, and asserted also that Burnside, the barber, was at City Point with his whole corps. We presume it is not very formidable, since it was pressed into service on the very second day of Grant's fearful encounter with Gen. Lee, and has been engaged ever since. Burnside may probally expect to win some laurels around Petersburg, but we can assure him in advance that he will pay dearly for them. Our authorities are more than ever alive to the importance of defending Petersburg, and should the invaders renew their attempts this morning, as it is probable they will, a very different reception awaits them to any which has been heretofore extended.

FROM CHESTERFIELD.

We understand that the enemy withdrew all their white Yankees from Gen. Beauregard's front in Chesterfield Tuesday night, and substituted negro Yankees in their stead. Yesterday morning our pickets over there were surprised when day dawned, to find themselves confronted by soldiers purely of African 'scent.—Be it so. If the *elegant, refined and fastidious* Butler, desires to achieve the reputation of a warrior with such troops, it is not in our power to prevent him, however much we may object. But when the actual conflict does come, it will be a sad day for those sable sons of Mars, and their burly leader too, if he should take the field.

LATER—DESPERATE FIGHTING—THE ENEMY CHARGE AND TAKE A PORTION OF OUR BREASTWORKS.

The above account was written at 5 p. m., yesterday afternoon, when comparative quiet had prevailed along our lines for two hours or more, and it was the general impression that the fighting had ceased for the day. In this, our troops was mistaken, for it was ascertained before dark that the enemy had massed a very heavy force on our left—especially on the City Point and Prince George Courthouse Roads.

At sunset the enemy charged our batteries commanding these roads, coming up in line of battle six and seven columns deep. The brunt of the assaults was sustained by the 26th and 46th regiments, of Wise's Brigade, and Sturdivant Battery of four guns.

Three furious assaults were made, the enemy coming up with a yell, and making the most determined efforts to carry the works. Our troops received them with a terrific volley each time, sending the columns back, broken and discomfited. The fourth assault was made by such overwhelming numbers that our forces found it impossible to resist the pressure, and were compelled to give way. The enemy now poured over the works in streams, captured three of our pieces, and turning the guns on our men, opened upon them an enfilading fire, which caused them to leave precipitately. The guns captured belonged to Sturdivant's battery, and we regret to hear that Capt S. himself was captured, and two of his Lieutenants wounded, both of whom fell into the enemy's hands. The gallant manner in which this battery was fought up to the last moment, is the theme of praise on every tongue. All present, with whom we have conversed, say that Capt. S. and his men stood up manfully to their work, and the last discharge was made by Capt. Sturdivant almost solitary and alone.

The city was filled with rumors last night regarding the killed and wounded, but as we could get nothing authentic regarding names, we forbear to give them.—It is generally conceded that Capt. Sturdivant was captured, and also Maj. Batte, of the Petersburg City Battalion. We shall certainly receive more definite information during to day.

The position gained by the enemy is a most important one. Our Generals are fully aware of this, and we shall undoubtedly have hot work to-day.

Officers in the field yesterday estimate the number of the enemy actually seen fronting different portions of our line, at from ten to twelve thousand. It is believed that this is only the advance column, and that Grant has nearly his entire army on this side of the river.—Thirty odd transports ascended James River with troops yesterday.

Twenty-three prisoners brought in last night, belonging chiefly to the 148th N. Y. regiment, all concur in the statement that Baby Smith's entire Army Corps (the 18th) is on this side of the river again. Other prisoners, taken yesterday morning, state that they belong to Burnside's Corps.

A FIGHT ON THE BAXTER ROAD—THE ENEMY REPULSED.

An officer engaged, furnished us at a late hour last night, with a brief account of an engagement which occurred on the Baxter Road yesterday, about three miles from this city. It seems that the enemy appeared on this road near the residence of Col. Avery about twelve o'clock. Immediately in front of Battery No. 16, was stationed the Macon (Geo.) Light Artillery, Capt. C. W. Slater, supported by a portion of the 34th Virginia Regiment, Wise's Brigade. The enemy showed himself at once, driving in our pickets, and planting a battery in front of our works, with which he opened a furious cannonade. He was promptly and gallantly responded to by the Macon Artillery. This fire was maintained for two hours, when the enemy charged our works, but after arriving within two hundred yards of the fortifications, was repulsed with considerable loss. The artillery sent round after round of shell and canister into their ranks with great rapidity and accuracy, and the work becoming too warm for them, they broke and fled in confusion.

They were pursued by the 34th for some distance, who poured several galling volleys into their ranks.

Among the dead left on the field in front of this battery was Col. Mix, of New York, who seemed to have been instantly killed by a canister shot in the breast.

About sundown the enemy entirely disappeared from this portion of our lines, and returned to the left.

From the Daily Morning News.

The Habeas Corpus vs. The Confederate States; or, The Big Toe vs. The Body.

AN ALLEGORY.

In the year 1807, whilst the wisest heads in Great Britain were "at their wit's end" in devising means to secure the "fast anchored isle" against the political tempest that had already swept away several of the old dynasties of the continent, there was in that island a factious party whose conduct tended to alienate from the government a large portion of the people of the United Kingdom. This faction harped upon various subjects of domestic policy, with a view to arouse popular feeling, and especially upon the dangers that, as they alleged, were impending the established Church. At that time, among the leading spirits of Great Britain, there was a clergyman of the established Church named Sidney Smith, a Christian of the most expanded benevolence, a ripe scholar, a keen, but good natured wit, and a fearless patriot. This man, devoted to his country, was not blind to the abuses that had grown up under her institutions, but had done, and was still doing with his tongue and with his pen, as much as any other individual for the reformation of those abuses; for what he undertood to do, was done seasonably and discreetly, not out of time and with a reckless disregard for the feelings of other men, or for all the interests of the country, but the one that to a jaundiced vision might seem to be paramount, if not exclusive.

In the year "aforesaid," Sydney Smith, who was one of the founders of the Edinburg Review, contributed to that periodical a criticism, in which is found, in reference to the ill-timed inflammatory publications of the day, the following racy passage:

A man has a wound in his great toe, and a violent and perilous fever at the same time; and he refuses to take the medicines for the fever, because it will disconcert his toe! The mournful and folly-stricken blockhead forgets that his toe cannot survive him;—that if he dies, there can be no digital life apart from him; yet he lingers and fondles over this last part of his body, soothing it madly with little plasters, and amile fermentations, while the neglected fever rages in his entrails, and burns away his whole life. In the comparatively little questions of Establishment are all that this country is capable of discussing or regarding, for God's sake let us remember, that the foreign conquest which destroys all, destroys this beloved *toe* also.

The moral of this passage is earnestly and respectfully recommended to the attention of those kind hearted, patriotic doctors in our Confederate Congress, and elsewhere ("wherever the court may be,") who are making plasters to save the *big toe* (the writ of habeas corpus) while the *body to which the toe belongs is almost in extremis*, and when other doctors much more numerous, if not much wiser, are convinced that the temporary *suspension* of the *big toe* would facilitate the cure of *the fever*.

ONE DAY LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.—Gold Rising—Morgan's Operations.

We make the following synopsis from the N. York Herald of the 10th instant:

Gold opened on the 9th at 195, reached 198¼, and closed at 197. "It will probably reach 200 to-morrow, and the ambition of the speculators will then be gratified."

"The rebel guerrillas, under John Morgan, appear to be running riot in Kentucky. They now hold undisputed possession of Paris, Georgetown, Cynthina, (where they burned a warehouse,) and Williamstown; the latter place on the Lexington Pike, within thirty miles of Cincinati. A force of cavalry, 700 strong, entered Paris on Wednesday, without resistance.

"The rebels occupy the railroad near Lixington.—They are also reported to be between Orab Orchard and Stamford."

An intelligent officer on a sick furlough has lately visited North Georgia, and was within four lines, to see friends with whom he has served. He speaks in terms that know no limitation concerning the spirit and tone of Gen. Johnston's army, in all conditions, and especially concerning the confidence which is reciprocally shared by the General and his men.

Our friend and informant who thus reports, had opportunities of knowing and observing Gen. Bragg, and believes him to be, in all respects, a great and good General, and equal to Johnston, except in his management of and on a retreat, or falling back movement.

Had Gen. Bragg been enabled or permitted to impress all subordinates and soldiers with the conviction entertained by this officer, and by some others who have several under him, his efficiency and success, even with the same number of men would have been more decided.

It is Gen. Johnston's singular merit, in addition to qualifications, to enjoy and possess the great art of attracting and msintaining confidence, and where a General, whatever his merits otherwise, or the opinions and prepossessions of the appointing power in his favor, has not this art, he or the men under him should be relieved.

Soldiers, like sailors, believe in men, and to work successfully, must work with a full faith in their commander. The friends who have the disposal of General Bragg's services, if they believe in his qualities as fully as they avow, should put him in the right place for showing them. Since leaving Pensacola, he seems, as it is believed by many, to have been placed only in one wrong place after another.—*Chas. Courier.*

THE ACTS OF CONGRESS.

We subjoin a classified list of the titles of the acts and joint resolutions, passed during the recent session of Congress, with the exception of the "Appropriation Acts," and a few other acts and resolutions of a private or unimportant character:

MILITARY ACTS.

To provide for the compensation of non-commissioned officers, soldiers, sailors and marines on detailed service.—(Allows regular pay, rations and allowances, and a sum not exceeding $2 per day, and also compensation for extra work.)

To amend the act entitled an act establishing a mining and nitre bureau.

To amend the "act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved 17th February, 1864. Extends the time of enlistment of persons whose residence is within the lines of the enemy.

To increase the compensation of the non commissioned officers and privates of the army of the Confederate States. (Increases the pay $7 per month for one year.)

To amend as much of an act entitled "an act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved Feb. 17th, 1864, as relates to the exemption of certain religious denominations. (Authorizes the Secretary of War to grant exemptions and details to persons belonging to said denominations.)

To promote the efficiency of the cavalry of the Provisional Army, and to punish lawlessness and irregularities of any portion thereof.

To amend an act entitled "an act to provide for an Invalid Corps," approved 17th February, 1864.

To provide for the appointment of additional military storekeepers in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

To furnish transportation to officers of the army and navy while traveling under orders.

To amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

To amend the act entitled "an act creating the office of ensign in the army of the Confederate States."

To authorize the appointment of commissaries for regiments of cavalry.

To authorize the appointment of additional officers of artillery for ordnance duties.

To authorize the appointment of Quartermasters and Assistant Quartermasters and Commissaries and Assistant Commissaries in the Provisional Army, in certain cases.

To graduate the pay of general officers.

To amend the act entitled "an act to allow commissioned officers of the army rations, etc."

To amend an act entitled "an act to organize military courts to attend the army of the Confederate States in the field," &c. (Three different acts with this title were passed.)

To provide and organize a general staff for armies in the field, to serve during the war.

To authorize the formation of new commands to be composed of supernumerary officers who may resign to join such commands.

NAVAL ACTS.

To amend the act entitled "an act to regulate the supplies of clothing to enlisted men of the navy during the war." (Authorizes the issue of small store.)

To extend to the navy and marine corps the provisions of the 3d section of an act entitled "an act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved 17th February, 1864.

To amend the several acts in relation to a volunteer navy.

To amend an act entitled "an act to create a provisional navy of the Confederate States," approved May 1st, 1863.

To furnish transportation to officers of the army and navy while travelling under orders.

FINANCIAL ACTS.

To provide for the redemption of the old issue of Treasury notes held by certain Indian tribes.

To authorize the owners of the registered eight per cent. ten years' convertible bonds issued under the provisions of the act approved May 16th, 1861, to exchange the same for coupon bonds.

To raise money to increase the pay of soldiers. (Levies a tax equal to one-fifth of the amount of the present tax, for the year 1864, upon all subjects of taxation, to be paid only in Treasury notes of the new issue.)

To amend an act entitled 'an act to reduce the currency,' &c., approved Febuary 10th, 1864. (This act is for the relief of States holding old issue of Treasury notes. Another act, amendatory of this act, was also passed.

To amend an act entitled 'an act for the relief of Tax payers in certain cases,' approved February 13th, 1864.

To amend the laws relating to the tax in kind.

To amend the tax law.

POSTAL ACTS.

Making appropriations for the postal service of the Confederate States for the years 1862 and 1863.

To establish certain post routes therein named.

To extend the franking privilege to the Trans-Mississippi Agent of the Post Office Department.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTS.

To provide transportation in kind in certain cases to members and delegates in Congress.

To amend the act providing for holding elections of Representatives in Congress in the State of Tennessee.

To secure the prompt printing of the laws of the Confederate States.

To regulate the compensation and mileage of members of Congress, and increasing the compensation of the office of the Senate and House of Representatives.

To provide for the appointment of a disbursing clerk in the War Department.

To provide passports to Senators and Representatives in Congress when traveling in the Confederate States.

To authorize the withdrawal from the Treasury of money contributed to build an iron-clad gunboat by the ladies of the State of South Carolina, and deposited therein.

To continue in force and amend the provisions of the act approved January 20 h, '64, increasing the compensation of certain officers and employees in the civil and legislative departments at Richmond.

Providing for the establishment and payment of claims for a certain description of property taken or informally impressed for the use of the army.

To amend an act entitled "an act to prohibit the importation of luxuries," etc., approved February 6th, 1864. (Admits vegetables, fruits, meats, etc., enclosed in cans or otherwise, and brooms and brushes of all kinds.)

To amend the laws relating to the commutation value of hospital rations.

To authorize the manufacture of spirituous liquors for the use of the army and hospitals.

For the payment of the commissioners appointed under the act entitled "an act to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases," and to confer certain powers upon said commissioners.

To increase the compensation of the heads of the several executive departments, etc.

Concerning the salary of the Treasurer.

To authorize the judges of the district courts of the Confederate States to appoint and change the times and places of holding the courts in their respective districts.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Joint resolution of thanks to the 9th Regiment of Texas Infantry.

Joint resolutions responsive to the resolutions of the General Assembly of Va., asserting the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the State of Va. over her ancient boundaries.

Joint resolution of thanks to Missouri officers and soldiers in the Confederate service East of the Mississippi river.

Joint resolution of thanks to Major-General N. B. Forrest, and the officers and men of his command, for their campaign in Mississippi, West Tennessee and Kentucky.

Joint resolution of thanks to the 34th and 38th regiments of N. C. Troops.

Joint resolution of thanks to the Texas Brigade in the Army of Northern Va.

Joint resolution of thanks to Maj-Gen. Hoke and Commander Cooke, etc., for the brilliant victory over the enemy at Plymouth, N. C.

Joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Finnegan and the officers and men of his command.

Joint resolution to allow sick and wounded officers of the army atransportation to their homes and hospital accommodations.

Joint resolution of thanks to Maj.-Gen. Richard Taylor, etc.

Joint resolution declaring the dispositions, principles and purposes of the Confederate States in relation to the existing war with the United States.

THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLE.—A Paris correspondent writes:

It must for an instant allude to a new fashion, grounding my statements on a picture in the Journal Illustre. I hinted some weeks ago that ladies were about to wear "tail coats." The time has arrived for that innovation, and only last night I beheld with astonishment, not unmixed with terror, many ladies in silk and dress coats, waist coats, shirts, collars and cravats—they have assumed them all in turns. What remains for them to wear? And echo answers—Well, never mind what echo answers, but a Highland chieftain's wife would find "ill" to assume. But who am I that I should interfere with ladies' toilets? Only I hope they won't get in the habit of standing with their backs to the fireplace and their hands in their pockets.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

THE FIGHTING AROUND PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, June 17th, 1864

The assault of the Yankees on Battery 16 last evening was handsomely repulsed by Bushrod Johnson's division.

About 450 prisoners were captured, belonging to Hancock's corps. They state that Gen. Barton is mortally wounded.

Our forces met with a slight reverse at the same point this morning.

An assault at same place at three o'clock this afternoon was repulsed.

It is believed that the enemy's forces are heavily massed in front of Petersburg.

Col. Page, of Wise's brigade, was killed this morning. Capt. Fred. Carter, of the Richmond Blues, wounded on Wednesday night, died to-day. Col. Randolph Thompson was severely wounded in the same fight, but is doing well. Lt. Col. Wise, seriously wounded is improving.

FIGHT BETWEEN OUR BATTERIES AND THE YANKEE GUNBOATS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

CLINTON, MISS., June 17th, 1864.

On Wednesday morning at daylight, Scott's batteries attacked and drove off gunboats No. 53 and the Bragg at Como Landing and Radcliff's Ferry. The engagement lasted four hours, when the gunboat Lafayette came up, and Scott withdrew.

Last night the engagement was renewed and the Bragg was towed off, with thirty shots through her.

There is considerable moving of Yankee transports between Port Hudson and New Orleans.

FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI—THE YANKESS TRY TO FLANK MARMADUKE'S FORCES.

MERIDIAN, MISS., June 17th, 1864

The latest reports from the Mississippi river state that Marmaduke has gone towards Little Rock.

A. J. Smith landed troops below Marmaduke and was about to flank him, when he withdrew, taking away all his booty and stores.

Marmaduke has injured a great many of the enemy's vessels on the river.

The small pox is very bad in the Yankee camps at Vicksburg, and is spreading among the citizens. Gold is quoted there at 207.

FROM GEORGIA.

THREE MILES WEST OF MARIETTA, June 17th, 1864.

The enemy made an attack in three lines of battle, on our extreme left, near Lost Mountain, and were received with terrific volleys of artillery and musketry. They were driven back and our forces occupied the ground from which they had been driven.

The fight occurred at 2 P. M. Full accounts have not yet been received.

The enemy cannonade our works in the centre of our lines furiously. Both lines retain substantially the same position as yesterday. The enemy continue fortifying. They attempted to shell our signal corps on Kenesaw Mountain, but could not reach the top of the Mountain.

Distinguished Visitors.

The quidnuncs and boys were not a little excited on Saturday by the arrival of a considerable batch of Yankee officers in our city. They came from Macon *en route* for Richmond, we presume for exchange; but failing to connect with the Charleston train at the junction, they were compelled to lie over a day in this city, which they spent at the Barracks—most of them being paroled with the liberty of the enclosure. They left this morning for Richmond *via* Charleston. The following is a list of the prisoners:

BRIG. GENERALS.—Wessels, Seymour, Scammon, Fuller, Heckman.

COLONELS.—J G Grover, R Hawkins, W Harrison, T F Lehman, O H Lagrange, W C Lee, R White, H — Boringer, H L Brown, E L Dana, E Fardella.

LIEUT. COLONELS.—J H Burnham, C B Baldwin, W G